Leon's Famons Minstrels W BILL OF ETHIOPIAN MIRTE ESQUE EVER PRODUCED. ND DUTCH S. art's GRAND DUTCH Walters & Morton la EAV. THE ONLY SONGS 4 DANCES Bal-THE ONLY LEON. OR'S GRAND DUTCH By C. S. Frederick.

THE ONLY New Songs, Solos, LEON. Choruses, de., de. CORMICK HALL. CTURE R. O'LEARY.

nick Hall. Thursday, Dec. 3, on siology. Health, Strength, and Beauty," OLEY'S THEATRE.

WEEK MORE! ICKER'S THEATRE,

COPPERFIELD! Il personate the very opposite characters of ICAWBER and DANIEL PEGGOTTY. DEMY OF MUSIC.

r Than Life and Blessed Baby. Wedne ee pieces. Change of bill every nigh RLINGTON HALL,

Cast of Performers, and an ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME. 4 7p. m. Cartain rises at 8 p. m. Scale of lerved Scats, 50c. Performance, Grand Social Ball. BEETHOVEN SOCIETY.

SEASON OF 1874-5. ORTALL, President.
INGERSOLL, Secretary.
CARL WOLFSOHN, Conductor.

TAGICAL BAZAR. STATE-ST. 133

ll be offered an immense variety of tessly for HOME AMUSEMENT. Ask for OLN, 50 cents; MAGIC BOTTLE, 50 cents; ARS, 50 cents. Fail princed instruction or article, making the purchaser perfect in SOLE AGENTS FOR POMATON ROPE-WALKER FARWELL HALL.

ND OPENING LECTURE BY VORTH DIXON. "The New German Empire." YEVENING, Nov.30, 1874.

RMICK'S GRAND HALL ee Dansante, Concert, Promenade, and Lodge Reception Knights of Pythias, w Year's Eve, Dec. 31.

to be obtained of the officers and members iso of J. BONNER; Chai man of Board. EST SIDE TIVOLI,

CING ACADEMIES OF

RTINE. WEST SIDE. SIDE. BOURNIQUE'S

VINZENZ FREY'S

ARLOR, 45 North Clarkets. Lessons given a seening. Orders taken for Percies, balls, by a seening. Orders taken for Percies, balls, by a seening and Prompter.

ING ACADEMY, 130 TWENTY-FOURTH-ST. MR. SULLIVAN'S PING ACADEMY, 147 Twenty-accord-at.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1874.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

2. A law prescribing an equitable system of proportional or minority representation of the stockholders in the Boards of Direction.

3. A law prestraining railway companies from paying interest or dividends beyond a fair and just return on the actual cost of their property to their stock and bond holders, and compelling them to expand all sums in excess of such amount, and what is required to keep their roads in proper repair and pay their necessary operating expenses, on their moving, handling, and turninal facilities for public security and convenience, and to reduce their transportation charges when such facilities are in a perfect and completed condition.

4. A law prohibiting all railway companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not competing points. Produced Simultaneously in All Parts of the Country.

THE ROGUES' OPERA.

The Mob Repulsed---Four Rioters

Killed.

Operations of Masked Robbers

Near Easton, Pa.

Description of the Child-Roasting Case

in the East.

MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER.

PITTEBURG, Pa., Nov. 29.-A dispatch from

Shonetown, Pa., gives the following particulars of a riot near that village to-day: This morning.

the river from Armstrong's, and, conducting

themselves in a riotous manner, drove women and children from their houses. They were

promptly repelled by a small force of citizens,

and driven across the river. About 4 o'clock this evening a body of about seventy-five men

crossed the river from Buena Vista, formed in

line above the coal works, where the Italians are quarbred, and opened fired upon them. After

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest in

he case of the child Carrie Janisch, aged 4 years.

out twenty-ave armed Italian miners crossed

A DESPERATE RIOT.

Theft, Burglary, Robbery, Man-4. A law prohibing all rainay companies from making unjust and excessive discriminations against places which are not corapcing points.

5. A law compelling all rainay companies to transport the ears of other companies, or of individuals, for a just and impartial componention, and with the same dispatch as the care belonging exclusively to said road.

6. A law to prohibit the isosima, consolitation, or combination of parallel lines of roads, by which compatition is destroyed and the people's highways converted into memopolies.

7. A law prohibiting rainay companies from sequiring or holding more real estate than is necessary for the operation of their roads, and prohibiting rainay companies, or otherer of companies, from energing in mining, or any business other than that of transportation. slaughter, and Murder in the Plot.

Riot of Armed Italian Miners in Western Pennsylvania.

tion.

5. Alaw making it a penal offense for any public official to accept or use the free pass of any railway company, and forbidding railway companies from granting such passes to any but regular suppleyee of such railways.

Such railways.

The report further recommends that in charters heroafter granted the State reserve the right to regulate charges; that no work shall be contracted for until the money is in the treasury to pay for it: that dividends shall not exceed 10 per cent upon the actual cost; and that capital per cent upon the actual cost: and that capital stock shall not be increased without authorization from the Legislature, and when such increase is made that said stock shall be disposed of at auction to the highest bidder.

In regard to water transportation, the Convention tion adopted the following:

Resolved, That some system of inland transports tion cheaper than that which we now possess is the great need of the country.

tion cleaper than that which we now possess is the great need of the country.

That water is one of the bert and cheapest means of moving the heavy products of the field, forest, and mine, and that some system of internal transportation which shall bring into freer intercourse the different sections of the country is imperatively demanded, if we would revive our foreign commerce, and increase and develop our domestic trade.

That this Convention asks of Congress, as a means of affording relief to the country, the colargement of the Eric Canal and the lake route, the culargement and extension of the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River, as Hock Island, together with the completion of the work on the Illinois River, improvement of the Mississippi River, the Congress et ever route, known as the Atlantic & Great Western Canal, the Certral Water Line through Virginia, and the extension of the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal from Cumberland, Me., to some point on the Ohio River.

Me., to some point on the Ohio River. The Committees submitting these reports pre and the committees should be to be proper for-sented them after adoption to the proper Com-mittees of the two Houses of Cougless, urging them on the consideration of the latter. THE FELMAKENT OFFICERS.

THE FERMARENT OFFICIALS
elected by the Convention were the following:

President—The Hon, Joshin Quincy, Boston, Mass.
Vice—Presidente—Fire Hon, Chiraless Pelham, Alabama; the Hon, J. T. Jones, Arkansas; Gov. Booth,
California; Col. W. H. Greenwood, Colorado; J. C.
Berrett, District of Columbia; S. L. Niblack, Florida;
Gov. J. M. Swith. Georgen; F. C. Johnson, Indiana;
H. Whibtenore, Tilnos; Col. A. B. Smedley, Iowa;
Dr. G.S. Mills, Kentucky; W. M. Burwell, Jourisiana;
Stephanson Arciae, Masyanat; the Hon, Charles F.
Adams, Jr., Massa, husette; the Hon, William Windom, Minnesota; Gov. Mayriant; the Hon, Charles F.
Adams, Jr., Massa, husette; the Hon, William Windom, Minnesota; Gov. B. J. Vaughn, Massissipu; S.
B. B. Bonner, Missouri; Dudley T. Ghase, New
Hompshire; John Janeson, New Jersey; John F.
-denry, New York; George B. Porter, Nebrasia;
Ex-Gov. Z. Vance, North Carolina; Winborn Lawerce, South Carolina; William Maxwell, Tennessee;
the Hon, L. P. Pokand, Vermont; Col. Charles S. Carrington, Virginia; B. M. Kicchen, West Virginia; the
Hoa, Matt Carpeoter, Wisconsin; Daniel Clark, Orecon; the Hon, Joseph Bailey, Pennsylvania; John
Davis, Kentucky; Ex-Gov. Noyes, Ohio; R. H. Milroy,
Weshington Tearitory; J. B. Johnson, Texas; E. B.
Creas, Dakota; F. C. Capreol, John Ross, and Walter
Shandley, Canada.

A mindrab service of the service of

the Second Comptroller, through whom the claim was paid, and, in case of need, before Con-gress. It is stated that an attempt may be made to expel Butler from the House on account of his supposed connection with this claim.

A DENIAL. Chronicle Company and the Manhattan Club. [To the Associated Press.]

of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$500,000 of gold each Thursday during December. A large number of

A FRENCHMAN MURDETS HIS WIFE AND SISTER-INLAW.

M. De Paris, who has been so busy of late
going about from town to town with his bois de
justice, has just had more work cut out for him,
according to the Pall Mall Gazetle, by the Court
of Assize in the Allier. In that department a
man mamed Hippolyte Caillot was charged
with the murder of his wife and his sisterin-law. He had lately obtained a reccommendation to the Bishop of Moulins
for admission to the Last Supper, where twelve
indigent persons represented the twelve
aposites. Caillot represented Judas Iscariot,
and for enacting the part of that apostle received
10 france; with this money he bought a goose,
and after regaling himself on the bird he returned home and committed the double crime for
which he has now been sentenced to death. The
defense he set up was that he suspected his wife
and sister-in-law wished to poison him, and one
doctor declared that the accused was not responsible for his actions, as hesuffered from deliriumtremens.

PELF AND PLUNDER. MASKED ROBERS AT WORK NEAR KASTON, PA. Easton, Pa. (Nov. 24), Correspondence of the New York

Great uneasiness prevails, occasioned by the fact that a gang of masked robbers are operating in this locality. So bold have the scoundrels become that they operate in broad daylight. It is comforting to know that two recent attempts to rob and murder were foiled, and in each case a

robber met a fate richly deserved. On Saturday night a merchant named Koons, in the Village of Cherryville, was sitting in his store after business, talking to a colored man named James Crane, who was in his employ. While they were engaged in conversation a woman, dressed in good taste, entered. She inquired in a modest manner if she could see Mr. Koons. The proprietor made himself known and the lady in a tearful manner told him tha her husband, Mr. Coyne, agent for a hoopskirt house in New York, but that he had been deained somewhere and had not arrived. She could not bear the idea of remaining in the notes alone, and as she had often heard her hus band speak of Mr. Koons, she had resolved to beg the hospitality of his house for the night, Mr. Koons was acquainted with the lady's hus-

when she had look out two revolvers, a large kinfe, and a long piece of rope. Crane also discovered that the supposed woman was a man in disguise. Crane did not fancy his position much, but the man stretched himself on the bed without discovering him. Crane remained on the watch for a long time, as it seemed to him. Finally a whistle was heard directly beneath the window. The man in the bed sprang up, and, cautionally raising the window, talked in a low voice to some one outside. Crane now thought it was time to make a move. He knew that his employer had a large sum of money in the store, and it was evident that others were also aware of the fact. While the man in the room was talking to his confederates outside, Crane crept silently from under the bed, and, crawling up to where the man stood, threw him headlong out of the window to the ground below, a distance of 20 feet. Crane then began to shout to Mr. Koons.

where the man stood, threw him headlong out of the window to the ground below, a distance of 20 feet. Crane then began to shout to Mr. Koons.

There were two men outside, and, when they saw that they were discovered, they raised the body of their apparently lifeless companion from the ground and carried him to a wagen in the road near by, and drove rapidly away. The clothing left behind by the man thrown from the window is of the finest material. The satchel contained a number of peculiar-shaped tools and some small bottles of acid. The man was of slight build, fair complexion, and a decidedly feminine cast of features, and was well calculated to deceive the unsuspicious.

Living on the road between Frankfort Springs and Hoopertown, in an isolated spot, are two brothers named John and Samuel McGuire. One is about 70 years of age, and the other between that and 60. For years they have been dealing in wool, and have now on hand about \$12,000 worth of that commodity. They are bachelors, and it has been the general belief for years that they had hidden about their house large sums in gold and silver. In the early part of last week a stranger called at McGuires, and said he was purchasing wool. He would buy theirs if they would seil reasonably. They wanted \$1.25 a pound, but the man would not pay it, and, after expressing his astonish ment at the brothers living alone, and making some inquiries as to their manner of living, he took his leave. Two days afteward Samuel McGuire was alone in the house. His brother had gone to Frankfort Springs. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon four men, all masked, entered the house. They told McGuire that they had come to get what money there was in the house, and it was not until a revolver was placed to his head and he was threatened with doath that he acceded to their demand. He showed them where he had concealed \$500 in coin. This was secured, but the robbers were not satisfied. They returned to the old man and demanded the rest of his money. He denied that there was any more in so

NUMBER 100.

thought best to give them some food, and Mr. Bishop handed it out a wudow to the meu, whet the dish was knocked from his hand and one of the men leaped in at the window closely followed by the other two. They wer all masked. Both Miss Hoover and Misshop were knocked down by the rufflans Thoy regained their feet, however, and proceed ed to defend themselves as best they could Mr. Bishop seized a fist-iron and streck one of the men to the iloor, where he lay senucless and bleeding. Miss Hoover was rendered uncon scious by a powerful blow from one of the rar dans, from whose face she tore a mask. The boy now came to the aid of the old man, but they were both soon overpowered. The girl rat up-stairs, and raising a window blew loud blass on a dinner-horn. This doubtless saved the lives of Mr. Bishop and the boy. The forme what stamping him about the head and breas with his boot, while the bow was receiving a terrible beating at the hands of the other one When they heard the blasts on the horn they retreated precupitately from the bouse, leaving their wounded companion behind.

The neighbors heard the sound of the horr and several soon arrived at the house, leaving their wounded companion behind.

The neighbors heard the sound of the horr and several soon arrived at the house. The found the floors and walls covered with olood and old Mr. Bishop and the stranger unconscious and bleeding on the floor. Mr. Bishop work here in the house and walls covered with olood and old Mr. Bishop and the stranger unconscious and bleeding on the floor. Mr. Bishop work has not spoken a worf the stranger unconscious and bleeding on the floor. Mr. Bishop work has not spoken a worf the star correct of the flat-iron. He is still lying a Miss Hoover's house, but has not spoken a worf the issue and man state and has one finger off. Bit clothes are dark and nearly new. You have the send the sum of the power has a succeeded in capturing the bit clothes, which were to do dirt and has succeeded in capturing the bird who was just on the point of

MORTUARY. funeral of the Rev. August Kroell

of Cincinnati.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 29 .- The funeral of th Rev. August Kroell, pastor of St. John's German Protestant Church, of this city, to-day, was the argest ever seen here. The crowd in am

Mir. Koons was acquainted with the lady's husband, and was happy to grant her request. His family had retired, but she would meet them at breakfast in the morning, and he would take pleasure in showing her apartments where she might pass the night.

Mr. Koons lived in the same building occupied by the store, and Mrs. Coyne occupied a room facing the road, up-stairs. The man Crane did not seem to look at Mrs. Coyne in the same light that his employer did, and believing all was not right, slipped up-stairs to the room he knew the lady must occupy, and secreted himself under the bed before she entered.

Mrs. Coyne carried in her hand a small catchel. When she had looked herself in her room she opened it, and took out two revolvers, a large kmre, and a long vices of rope. Crane also discovered the face of the church was no indicated by mrs. The deceased was a Mason, and at the grave there was the Masonic form of burial services. The Rev. Mr. Kroell has been a paste here since 1841. He was a native of Germany bora in 1808.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—For the Lake Region, decidedly cold and generally clear weath er, with westerly winds and rising barometer east of Lake Michigan. LOCAL OPSERVATIONS. Time. |Bar. |Thr |Hu. | Wind. |Ram | Wither

6:53 a. m. 30.21 23 85 N. W., freeh. L. Snow 11:18 a. m. 30.26 16 67 N. W., freeh. Clear, 2:00 p. m. 30.25 16 67 N., freeh. Clear, 3:55 p. m. 30.27 18 67 N. W., freeh. Clear, 9:00 p. m. 30.31 12 61 N. W., gent. Clear, 10:18 p. m. 30.39 11 60 W., gent. ... 02 Clear. Maximum thermometer, 29; minimum, 11. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. CHICAGO, Nov. 29—10:18 p. m.

MISCRILANEOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill. Nov. 29.—From 8 to 8 inches of snow on the ground, part of which fell to-day. The street railroads are blockaded Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 29.—A heavy snow storm has prevailed here yesterday and a greate portion of to-day. The snow is nearly 6 inche in depth, impeding travel greatly. Railrostrains have all been delayed since noon yesterday.

Grand Dispatch to The Chicago Trawa.

Grand Haven, Mich., Nov. 29.—The echoose Mystic, lumber-loaded, eought this harbor fo safety this morning, having aprung a leak, an laboring badly in a heavy sea, caused by the cold strong gale from the northwest, which commenced blowing last night, and which is still continuing. She has been put in dry-dock, and i unloading.

The steamer Saginaw, of the Engleman Mil waukee Transportation Company, has been with drawn for the season.

CLEVHLAND, O., Nov. 29.—The schooner Light Grund, owned and sailed by Capt. McCormick, of Milwankee, loaded with wheat from Chicago to Oswego, went ashore east of the piers last night about 10 o'clock. The crew got ashors safely. The vessel lies in a good position, and unless the wind increases can be got of with bullittle loss. Vessel and cargo insured.

The schooner Thomas Gawo, Capt. Wallace, loaded with iron ore, attempted to enter this port this erening, but missed the entrance to the harbor and was obliged to let go anchors to eave her from going ashore. She is now riding a short distance west of the piers, and will probably be brought in in the morning without damage.

The schooner I. N. Foster, owned in this city is ashore at Ashtabula harbor. Crew safe.

OR DEPARTMENT.

VOLUME 28.

We invite the attenion of Ladies who conmplate buying Furs is season to our reant additions to our ock of some extra cloice Furs in Mink, ynx and Sealskin, at unusually attractive rices. Mink and Seal-kin Jackets we make a pecialty. We guaranbe the very best London eye, and offer them at children's Furs our assortment is complete, in-cluding Sacques made tom Sealskin, Gray Persian, Lamb, White Co-

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APPLES.

APPLES IN LOTS TO SUIT. McWILLIAMS & CO.,

159 South Water-st. GREEN APPLES FOR SALE. We will sell for account of whom it may concern, 1,873 medical New York State Green Apples, now in store at, 184th Clark-st. Clark-st. JOHN KLEIN & CO., 202 and 204 Kinzic-st.

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1875.

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NEW YORK. THE ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY CANVASS. Casell, Petters & Galpin, of 198 Breadway, Tet, have opened a Branch Hense at Washington-Chings, nader the management of Mr. A. L. Contained the management of Mr. Caselle, Pettyrking & Galper, N. S. Washingtonet, C. Scaro.

FINANCIAL. FIRST-CLASS lm, County, School & Bridge Bonds BOUGHT.

lans of \$5,000 and upwards made upon Real Estate by MIKENS' BANK OF CHICAGO, 153 MADISON-ST.

REMOVAL. REMOVAL. EO. H. CUSHING, Dentist, No. 174 STATE-ST., MISCELLANEOUS.

NTHER'S CANDIES hroughout the Union. Expressed to all parts as a pound (1 p und and upwards.) Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago. LEIGHS! SLEIGHS!

PRACTIONAL CURRENCY. \$5.00 Packages PLCTIONAL CURRENCY Bus of National Currency,

IBUNÉ OFFICE.

WASHINGTON.

Plans for the Coming Session of Congress.

The Principal Appropriation Bills Will Be Ready the First Day.

Opposition to Re-Enacting the Law for a Short Session.

Coming Convention of the National Transportation Associa-

tion.

prices that defy compe-lition. In Misses' and History of the Organization-Call for the Meeting, Etc.

It Will Favor the James River &

Kanawha Canal Project.

The Troubles of Mr. Roderick Random Butler.

Reappearance of the Unfaught and Unteachable Bourbons.

Advance Register of the Army for 1875.

THE COMING SESSION. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Iribune. Washington, D. C., Nov. 29 .- Congressmen are arriving in considerable numbers, and the indications are that before the week is ended a

defined to be to facilitate the settlement of the public lands and of all other unoccutied lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads, canals, or other works of public improvement or educational institutions; to establish colonies, and to make regulations for their government under the understand of the grant The colonies, and to make regulations for their gov-ernment under the supervision of an agent. The Company may also enter into any contract with land-grant railroads for the settlement of their lands on such terms as they may agree upon, and to have power to sue its debtors in all courts, but itself is to be sued by its own creditors in the United States Courts only, while its property and frauchises are to be exempt from all taxation, National, State, and local, and, in lieu of taxes, it is to pay annually 1 per cent of its net income into the Treasury of the United States.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION. COMING CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCI-

ATION AT RICHMOND, VA.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune Washington, Nov. 29.—Joseph J. Utley, President of the Commissioners of the Illinois Michigan Canal, and J. H. Pierson, delegates appointed by Gov. Beveridge to attend the Cheap Transportation Convention at Richmond, Va., Dec. 1, leave for Richmond to-morrow. Their mission as delegates is one of extended observation rather than of active participation. It is upposed that this Convention has been chiefly called in the interests of the James River & Kanawha Canal project. The Illinois delegates generally seem opposed to that scheme, on the ground of its supposed impracticablity and great cost, and will use their efforts in the Convention against any attempts to promote the interests of the James River & Kanawha Canal. Mr. Utley, should there be opportunity, will call the attention of the Convention to the necessity of the completion of the Hennepin Canal as the means whereby the Atlantic can be connected with the Mississippi, by the way of the great inland lakes. Mr. Utley, after the adjournment of the Convention, which is expected to sit two days, will spend some time in Washington in the interests of the Hennepin Canal. The bill for the completion of this canal is now pending in Congress. It has received the approval of the committees of both Houses, and whose duty it shall be to make an annual report to Congress, and suggest legislation tendthe interests of the James River & Kanawha pending in Congress. It has received the approval of the committees of both Houses, and has the support of the major part of the delegations of fifteen States. HISTORY OF THE ASSOCIATION-THE CONSTITUTION

-RECOMMENDATIONS ALREADY MADE-THE OF-FICERS-THE CALL FOR THE MEETING.

Cheap Transportation Association, the latter being local, with chief reference to transportation to, from, and in, the City of New York, while the former is national, having regard to the transportation of the whole Union and of adjacent countries. As the subject of cheap transportation is not only an important one, but a vital one, in which all communities and every ndividual are interested, it will be well to note the history of the American Cheap Transportation Association and the objects it professes to Mr. R. H. Ferguson, of Troy, N. Y., has the honor of being the originator of the Associa-tion. In April, 1873, he prepared a circular address on the subject of transportation, which he sent to the Governors of the various States, and other prominent gentlemen, inviting them to a meeting at the Astor House, in the City of New

tion, which will meet in its second annual con-

vention in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, is a very different organization from the New York

York, on the 6th of the following month, for the purpose of forming an association to effect needed reforms in railroad management, and other matters affecting transportation. Accordingly, on the 6th of May, 1873, representatives of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Wisconsin, Connecticut, Michigan, and New Jersey met at the Aster House, and temporarily organized under the style of the National Cheap Transportation Association,

which style was changed to the American Cheap Transportation Association in the Constitution adopted, which is as follows: CONSTITUTION.

I. This organization shall be known as the American Chesp Transportation Association.

Chesp Transportation Association.

II. Its object shall be to secure the transportation of persons and properly at chesp, fixed, and, so far as possible, uniform, rates between all parts of the Union and adhesent countries.

III. Its members shall consist of persons favoring the purpose for which it is formed, whose mames may, be rewarded to and approved by the Association or National Council. Such members shall may an annual fee of — dolars fit was decided to let local organizations fix their own feel, or cease to be members, and may be expelled for cause by a two-thirds vote of the Association.

IV. Its officers, shall consisted a Passidest a Vice.

the Association:

19. Its officers shall consist of a President, a Vice-President for each Sixte, Tetratory or Province of North America, of a Secretary, and of a Treasurer. These others shall constitute the National Council, with power to appoint an Executive Committee of three from their own number. They shall be eaceted annually, and serve for one year, or until their successors are clocked. cossors are elected.

V. Trife organization thall meet annually at such time sing place as the Association of the National Council may direct. Special meetings may be called by the

meeting.

A Committee on Resolutions being appointed, with the Hen. W. C. Flang, Fresident State Farmers' Association of Hinois, Chairman, the following resolutions were reported as unanimously adopted, and they are here reproduced. mousiv adopted, and they are here reproduced, is they very fully develop the plaus and animus of the Association:

WHIMLES AND ELSOLUTIONS.

WHIMLES, The productive industries of the United States—plantasion and factor, were and factors, commercial and mercantile—are a closely size sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also the closely our national and individual wealth, but also the closely of the contents on which our very national and individual existence depend; and WELLARS, All mational products are the truit of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively exployed without are equivalent measurably just; and
WHIMLES, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of country for those of another; and PREAMBLES AND RESOLUTIONS.

for the investment is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is the part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Pift:—That certain railway corporations of the country, although characted to subserve the public weifare, are endowed with the right of emineut domain solely for that reason, have proven themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupidous capitaists to be used to plunder the public, enrien themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

Sixth—That the present system of railway management having failed to meet the just expectations and denands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and national, and railway corporations competied to perform their proper functions as the servants, and not the masters, of the people.

Eighthe—That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in expelling and evaluating from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices, and from the Bench, all such railway officials, rainway attorneys, or other hirrings, as prostitute public office to the base use of private rain.

Anth—That, leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we earned the greatent and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we carried the manner and the problems in such manner as they may deem best, we carrie

the consumer, untaxed by uncarned charges for their carriage.

Tenth—That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations. State, county, and town, to co-operate with the National Association; that the power to accomplish the purposes desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions; relief is within their reach and control with united action, and the near future will give, as certain as its need-for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

There was some objection to the rather vigorous expressions in some of the resolutions, but

ous expressions in some of the resolutions, but after full discussion they were all adopted unanafter full discussion they were all adopted manimously, without amendment.

This preliminary meeting adjourned to meet in convention at Washington City, after authorizing the Executive Committee to issue an address to the people. This address was prepared and widely circulated, urging local organizations, (on the model of the New York Cheap Transportation Association) as effective means to aid.

(on the model of the New York Cheap Transportation Association) as effective means to aid in securing the general objects aimed at.

THE CONVENTION

assembled in Washington City on the 14th of January, 1973, and continued in session four days, being largely attended by delegates from many States, and also from Canada. The chief topics discussed were the evils and abuses of the existing railway system, the comparative claims of water and rail transportation, the power and policy of Governmental intervention, to both construct railroads and control existing ones, construct railroads and control existing ones, report to Congress, and suggest legislation tend ing to impose our present eystem of transporta-tion. It mso recommends that the following legislation be obtained in the several States:

1. A law creating a Board of Endway Commissioners, who shall be dotted with power to establish and regulate rates for transporting freight and ears over all railroads doing business in the State, and to prescribe a uniform system of keeping railway accounts.

Rederick P. Butler, of Tennessee, against whom very serious and unpleasant charges are made in conjunction with the fraudulent Sugg Fort claim, has evidently become concerned. He has engaged an ex-Congressman to represent his in-terests before the Committee of Special Agents now engaged in investigating the matter before

NOTES AND NEWS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29.—The Chronicle, referring to a statement in the Chicago Post that the Mankattan Club is negotiating to purchase the Chronicle, save that no communication of such a character has ever passed between the

GOLD SALES. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29 .- The Secretary

living, was suspected by some, but the Coronor's jury rendered a verdict of suicide. Dissatisfaction was expressed with this result, and a second jury rendered a verdict of death by the band of a person or persons unknown to the jury. Mrs. Low was arrested; but after a long examination was discharged. An indictment was found against her, however, at the present term of court; and her trial resulted as above stated. She was finally discharged on the rendition of the verdict, and returned home.

A FRENCHMAN MURDEES HIS WIFE AND SISTER-IN-

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

Secrial Deputch to The Chease Tribune.

Marion, O., Nov. 29.—James Leverer, who last summer killed Frank Johnson, has been found guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion for a new trial was overruled by Judge Beer yesterday, who sentenced him to the Penitentiary for life.

EILLED IN A FIGHT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—During a fight last night, in Jersey City between William Livingston, Richard Gilligan, James Hunt, and Philip Reilly, notorious characters, Livingston was killed. Gilligan has been arrested as the murderer.

Gilligan has been arrested as the murderer.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 29.—Recently a carpenter named Elias Williams began the erection of a frame house in an unfrequented district about 16 miles north of Wellstown, Hamilton County. He hired George Smith to assist him. One day, when druuk, the two men began to quarrel. Williams, in the course of the struggle, threw Smith across a wooden saw-horse and sawed off the head of his antagonist, severing it entirely from the body. Williams soon afterwards cut his own throat.

quarized, and opened fired upon them. After an dichange of shots, lasting about three-quariers of an hour, the Italiaus displayed a white fisg; the firing ceased, and they promised to leave the place to-morrow. Four Italians are known to be killed and a number severely wounded, while the Americans escaped entirely unhurt. Large numbers of citizens are coming into the village offering aid to repoi the attacks of the foreigners. The Sheriff of Westmoreiand County, with a squad of police, are on hand, and will, it is believed, prevent a further outbreak. THE CASE OF THE CHILD WHO WAS ROASTED TO DEATH ON A STOVE BY ITS MOTHER. From the New York Times, Noc. 28.

she had come to Cherryville expecting to meet

child on the stove. When in the fit, Mrs. Janisch was frothing at the mouth, and her eyes were rolling.

Michael Donohoe, of No. 639 Washington street, husband of the previous witness, testified that, on his wife telling him the child was on the stove, he went to burst open the door of Mrs. Janisch's room. Mrs. Janisch opened it. The child was not on the stove then. Did not see it, but heard it crying. Mrs. Janisch seemed to be decermined to keep the witness out of the room, and crying "Murder!" "Police!"

Elizabeth Dolan, of No. 639 Washington street, was on the stairs and heard the child say: "Mother, take me off and I won't tell papa."

Charles Henry Janisch, a little lad, brother of the deceased, testified: Mother put sister Carrie on the stove. She took Carrie and, "Mamma, take me off!" and she said she would not, that Carrie should stay there till my father came home. I told my mother to take Carrie off the stove, but she would not.

Charles August Janisch, busband of the prisoner, was next examined and testified: I work at the Christopher street depot; I went to work at 3 o'clock Friday morning last and came home at 7; some one in the yard said something was the matter in my house; my brother went up with me; the room was filled with smoke; I saw my little girl lying on the bed; she was groaming and said. "Oh, pa, mother burned me;" I went at once for a woman named Caroline who put linesed-oil and bandages on the child's lege: the next morning the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wife, "What did you do with the child's lege: the next morning the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wife, "What did you do with the child's lege: the next morning the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wife, "What did you do with the child's lege: the next morning the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wife, "What did you do with the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wife, "What did you do with the child had a fit and I went for a doctor; asked my wi

her to use any violence to the children before.

Caroline Klappman, of No. 205 East Thirtyniath street, a friend of the Janisch family, went
to the house at 9 o'clock Friday morning, and
heard the little girl say, "Mother put me on the
stove." Often saw Mrs. Janisch in fits and intoxicated. She always treated her children
kindly when sober, and only whipped them when
drunk. A large number of the properties of the piers last store." Often saw Mirs. Janisch in fils and intolcated. She always treated her children are to be established on the lakes, preliminary arrangements having been made.

FOREIGN FOREIGN S.

Blackfan. Superintendent of the Foreign Mail Bureau of the Port-Office Department, says the maximum to the properties of the properti While they were ransacking the house, John

MONDAY. NOV. 30,

aey, etc., etc. State and Washington-sts.

the East.

FREE. Boys under 16, to secure attender to commence at 7:30 o'clock. See bills. v. 30, 1874, brilliant success of Daly's VORCE

OHN BROUGHAM

with the eminent comedian and character actor, MR. J. L. DOLE i On Parle Francais, and The Dodges

AY, NOV. 29, 1874. rnia Minstrels!

T CONCERT with full orchestra, sday Evening, Dec. 17. enbers' Season Tickets, \$10 each (admit-man and two ladies).

Meesrs. Janeon, McClubg & Co., 117 and Messrs. Root & Sous, 168 Stanesh.; Messrs., 156 State-st.; Mr. Henry Greenebaum, busi Bank; Mr. John G. Shortall, North-nal Bank.

PENING TO-MORROW (Monday), ICAL APPARATUS,

for the balance of the course : Gentlemen,

with Halsted st., near Academy of Moste-ting, Naturday, Nov. 28. Extra fine Lines mental Concert, executed by the celebrata of Orchestra. At the same times the health

LECTURES.

The Rev. Father Morini Discourses on Savonarola.

Dr. Thomas on Causes that Create and Control Society.

SAVONAROLA.

Lecture by the Rev. Father Morini. The Rev. Father Morini, an Italian clergyman who has a considerable reputation both as preacher and as a writer in the Roman Catholi Church, lectured before the Union Catholic Library Association, in their hall, last evening, on " Savonarola." The attendance, considering the rather chill weather, was quite large.

Mr. W. J. Onahan. President of the Associa-tion, introduced the lecturer in his customary

graceful manner.

Father Morini, who is of the intellectual Latin type of mankind, and whose pronunciation of English smacks very pleasingly of his soft and thrilling mother-tongue, prefaced his discourse beautiful word-painting, describing the charms of his native Florence, illumined by the genius and consecrated by the martyrdom of Savonaroia, who was a native of Ferrara, after Savonarola, who was a native of Ferrara, after which he plunged right into his subject with true Italian impeurosity. He said that he was there to defend the great preacher of the fifteenth century against his aspersors, both Catholic and Protestaut—the former who called him a heretic, and the latter who called him, in ignorant blasphemy, the precursor of Martan Luther. Savonarola was neither of these. He was a man of purity of heart and of genus. He was abused with us she did the glory of God,

He w rehiped virtue as he did the glory of God, and abhorred vice as he did the numps of Satan. When he became a Dominican mook, the Republic of Florence was given up to detauchery. The vices of the great factories. When he became a Dominican monk, the Republic of Florence was given up to detauchery. The vices of the great family of Medici had plunged the Florentness into excesses of the worst kind, had sapped the foundations of liberty, and had paved the foundations of liberty, and had paved the way for the destruction of the commonwealth. It was then that the star of Savonarola's genius arose, showing the people the light and beauty of the Christian religion, and hurling at the corrupt rulers the thunders of his mighty denunciations. Stirred by the spirit within him, he pictured the ruin that lay in wait for his beloved Florence-for all Italy—in the corruption and disminon that prevailed. He said that the sword of the Lord would come down to the earth and smite in vengeance those who had violated His commandments and abandoned the path of purity and of honor.

The enquence of the great monk was graphically port aved, and the lecturer dwelt patherially on the miraculous manner in which all his prophecies of evil were verified. The revolt of the people against the Medici, the invasion of Italy by Charles Vill. of France; the horrors of bad government, and the refuge of all who loved liberty and the Republic in the patriotic and holy guidance of Savonerola, were glowingly recalled. Father Morini showed that the splen did Dominican did not enter politics for the sake of ambition. He

recalled. Father atoms showed that the spice did Dominican did not enter politics for the sake of ambition. He made politics subservient to the interests of religion, and, while his friends had power in lorence, religion advanced, voluptuousness was estroyed, and the people knew a happiness they had not experienced in many generations. Or bad not experienced in many generations. Of course, his doings, as a reformer, brought upon the Italian orator the penalty that always attaches to honesty and zeal in a gross and licentious age. It raised him up hosts of enemies, and false accusers were not wanting to misrepresent his centiments to the Christian world. But the noble worker flinched not in what he conceived to be his duty. He only grew the warmer, and his eloquence reached a sublimity seldom heard in a land renowned for orators and for great men.

He spared not those who were in high places, and the echos of his eloquence reveroerated in the halis of the Vatican. They alarmed the ears of the reigning Pope, Alexander VI., who was one of those few homan Pontiffs whose lives were not in accord with the spirit of Roman Catholic Cuurch—the pure teachings of Jesus Christ. Father Morini, in dealing with this delicate point, showed a mastery of language and of logic quite astonishing. He ridiculed the tavorite. Protestant idea that, because a Pope may have been ungodly in his life, therefore the Church founded on the eternal rocks must be in error. He appealed against this monstrous supposition to history. In the rude ages, the wise men of the Church were not allowed—at least, on several occasions—to choose the lofty zeal, this profound and Christian beroism brought the wrath of the Fontiff upon him. Father Morini then quoted several splendid extracts from the sermone of the renowned preacher, showing the nobleness of his mind and the dauntlessness of his great soul. He also quoted the opinions of several Pepes on his career, and dwelt particularly on the sancuty accorded to him by the generations that came after his tragic death. The latter was most feelingly alluded to. The trial by fire, brought upon Savonarola, who was too enlightened to believe in any such tempting of God to the performance of miracles, by an overzeanous but most foolish follower; his heroic fortitude under the afflictions of persecution, the rack and the taggot, were mentioned. He died, in the midst of thames, as he had lived—a samt and a hero, a true soldier of the Roman Catholic Church, whose fame would be eternal, and whose words would burn to the latest day preacher, showing the nobleness of his mind and the dauptlessness of his great soul. He also and whose words would burn to the latest day

in the hearts of men.

The conduct of Alexander VI. was dwelt upon The conduct of Alexander VI. was dwelt upon in on sparing manner, the speaker saying that the occupation of the Papal chair by such a man only went further to prove Christ's promise to the Aposties, that the gates of hell should not prevail against His Church. Happily, in this prevail against His Caurch. Happily, in this age there was nothing to complain of as regarded the Pontificate. In spite of an asurping and tyrannical Government, Plus IX, stood at the head of all sovereigns, honored in his age, and in his glorious poverty, as the most magnificent and powerful potentates had never been, in the days when Pores were the arbitrators of the world. [Loud appliause.] But for the errors of a few, that illustrious line of splendid Pontifis should not he abiddowed with the security. not be shadowed with the scoffs of the scornful and the unbelieving. The fountain and the stream, which rose and ran for nearly 2,000 years; were fresh and pure despite the occasional storms that had burst upon them, as in the days when Christ preached upon the sacred mount, and when St. Peter perished for the laith. He indignantly spurned the assumption of Protestants that his great countryman, Savonarola belonged to their ranks. His place was not in the roster of Fox's mattyrs, but on the glorious head-roll of Catholic saints and martyrs. [Applause.] And, as the centuries rolled onward, his fame should burn all the brighter, and the purity of his life, and the lustre of his sanctity, would preserve his memory amour the noblest of the many noble who had thed their light upon the jeweled pathway of the Roman Catholic Church, in all lands, and throughout all ages. [Loud applause, amid.] not be shadowed with the scoffs of the scornful

ACENCIES THAT CREATE AND CONTROL

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Before the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society. The Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of the First lethodist Church, lectured before the Sunday Afternoon Lecture Society in Kingsbury Music-Hall, yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the weather, an audience of nearly 500 persons sordially greeted the reverend gentleman on his ntroduction. His subject was, "The Agencies that Create and Control Society." Although the lecturer was fully up to the requirements of his subject, the crowding together of so much knowledge concerning so broad and interesting a subject into a lecture of one short hour's duration could not in any way add to its merits. At the expiration of the allotted time he was forced to conclude with the statement that the evening sermon at his own church would form the conclusion of his brief remarks on the

subject. The following is a short summary of the many bright and original thoughts and ideas incorporated in his lecture:

We are living in thoughtful times. The people are always on the lookout for the discovery of something that will tend to ameliorate the condition of mankind. If there is any way by which one class of people is rendered better.

just so long will they remain in ignorance and indoubt. If, on the contrary, they are thoughtful, no power on earth can stay their tapid progress. The thicking of our times moves in various channels. By no means the least of these is the general question of social life. More minds are now at work on this problem than on any other. From the simple coal miner up to the Kings and Princes of the earth, each in his way is studying out his or her future existence. In the first place, let me call your attention to some of the Princes of the earth, each in his way is studying out his or her future existence. In the first place, let me call your attention to some of the circumstances that control society. I may mention some that are peculiar to the nature of mankind; simple facts predetermining that mankind will live together in the social relation of man and wife. One of the ancient classical authors, I think it is Cicero, says that if a man by some magical cause was taken away from his fellowmen, and surrounded by wealth and magnificance was taken away from his fellowmen.

magical cause was taken away from his fellowmen, and surrounded by wealth and magnificence as gorgeous as the most fertile imagination could conceive of, he would leave all to return to the habitations of his fellow-men.

Another great force in molding society is the fact that man is possessed of a moral nature. The questions of right and wrong will inevitably come up. Joined to this is the fact that all our faculties seem to be double. We can be honcome up. Joined to this is the fact that all our faculties seem to be double. We can be honest, truthful, righteous, and all that is good, with fully as much force and power as we can be dishonest, untruthful, unrighteous, and all that is bad and disgusting. Passing from these, there are certain other facts connected with the wants of man that in a great measure influence society. Man does not rove, trusting entirely to nature for his subsistence, but he is continually forceasting and storing up the necessities of life, sometimes far in advance of his own personal wants. This nature forever determines that man must be almost continually working. The one great truth is, that man must live by the sweat of his brow. Society is also influenced by the little world into which we are born. In the northern countries, society will be in sparks. The population into which we are born. In the hortest contries, society will be in sparks. The population is sparse; the people are obliged to work hard for their living: the climate is uniformly cold, necessitating very heavy and warm clothing. Under these conditions, society can but exist in sparks, scattered here and there over the country. In the friendlier climates the

sparks, scattered here and there over the country. In the friendlier climates the population becomes more numerous. In Africa and in India the population is very dease. Herodotus mentions that in his time there were 20,000 popular cities in the parts of these two countries known to the ancients. Another historian mentions the average cost of bringing up whild to mannfest their sorrow and synchrid to mannfest the coarsel from their sorrow and synchrid to mannfest the coarsel from the sorrow and synchrid to mannfest the coarsel from the sorrow and synchrid to mannfest the coarsel from the sorrow and synchrid to mannfest the sorrow and syn torian mentions the average cost of bringing up a child to manhood or womanhood as a small sum corresponding to what we would call \$2. Under such conditions as these, the population could not be anything but numerous. On the other hand, the heat of the Tropics is almost as effectual to preventing dense population as the extreme cold in the polar circles. In Brazil, a country twelve times the size of France, there is only a population of about 6,000,000, and no ruins of ancient civilization. It is in the Temperate zone that history records her marches.

In looking over the different molds of society we cannot avoid being immessed with the homes of our childhood. These are the tender purseries from which the strengthening plants are transplanted to their position in life's army; these are the little streams that flow forever

these are the little streams that flow forever into the great river of life; these are the nations, home,—its attachments, its lessons. The redec-tions of home are impunted on the face of every person whom we meet on the streets. Some are pure, bright. and beautiful homes; others are cold and cheerless, perhaps from poverty, percold and cheeriess, perhaps from poverty, perhaps from avariciousness, and still others are false, hollow, emoty homes; possessing spectres in almost every corner. It is from the homeless and unsheltered ones that society is most endangered. No wandering or homadic tribes are ever successful in life.

The school is but a division of labor that would the wing be done at home. You can not ad-

The school is but a division of labor that would otherwise be done at hone. You can not advance a people in any other ratio than the proportion of their education. There is no other way to rid the people from superstition. There is nothing but intelligence that will ever lift a people above imposition or superstition. Contrast the Caffir letter-carrier who runs from village tay lifting carriers the contrast the caffir letter-carrier. who runs from village to village carrying a letter who runs from vinage to vinage carrying a setter in a cleft-stick, with the modern transit of an enormous quantity of mail. All this is the result of modern education. In Great Britain alone, it is estimated that the work done by steam is equal to the work of 400,000,000 men. Some one, I think it is Ruskin, says that man should learn three things: What kind of a world should learn three things: What kind of a world be lives in; how to get through it; and some knowledge of the way to get out of it. And right here let me suggest that our common schools are not what they ought to be. Whole pages of names and dates in history are of no practical use to any one. Teach your children the philosophy of history, the great-causes underlying all the great wars of the present of the vise men of the Church were not allowed—at least, on several occasions—to choose the electrons of St. Peter. Popes had been forced upon the Papal chair by foreign tyranny or by corrupt factions. Alexander VI was a case in point. He was not a good man. His life was not pure. He did not fulfill his high duties in a manuer that would reflect credit on the Catholic faith. Savonarola, ardent for the good of the Church, would not allow this to pass unnoticed. In serving God he cared not how lofty was the criminal who transgressed the fundamental laws of true Catholicism; and this life was not pure. He did not fulfill elitiens. In my mind political economy and moral science are more fit studies for our school enideren than the learning of whole pages of dates, names of men, rivers, towns, and such the fundamental laws of true Catholicism; and this life was not pure. them know something of truth, justice, and honor among men. These are simply primary and preparatory, and they only lead out into that larger something out of which whole armies, governments, and religious are formed.

The Government should ne for the people and not the people for the Government. The mistake of the world is too much legislation. The best thing that Great Britain has done during the past century is the repeal of many of her old laws. In America it has been definitely reven that you was passed the scattlets. proven that you may pass all the probbliory laws that can be placed upon a statute book, and unless they are in accord with the centiments of the people they will be of no avail. The great work in this country is in centralizing the great mass of foreign elements into one democratic American element.

American element.

At this point the lecturer was obliged to close, reserving his views on the relations of the put lie press and public opinion for his evening ser-

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

LATEST NEW YORK MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribune.

New York, Nov. 28.—Flour steady with moderate export and home trade inquiry; saics 11,800 brls at \$4.00@4.50 for superfine State; \$4.80@5.00 for extra do; \$5.05@5.10 for choice do; \$5.13@5.05 for fancy do: \$4.00@4.50 for superfine Western; \$4.75@5.00 for common to medium extra Western; \$5.05 @5.75 for choice do; \$5.75@6.25 for common to choice white wheat Western extra; \$4.80@5.05 for common to good shipping brands, extra round-hoop Ohia; \$5.10@6.75 for trade brands; \$4.90@6.00 for common to fair extra St. Louis, and \$6.65@3.00 for good to choice do. Southern Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 650 brls at \$4.80@5.75 for common to fair extra, and \$5.80 @8.25 for good to choice do. Rye flour steady; sales 200 brls at \$4.30@5.585.

Corn meal quiet; sales 300 brls at \$4.25@4.75 for Westein; \$5.00 for Brandywine.

Wheat 1c better; Chicago spring in fair demand, chiefly speculative. Sales \$2.000 but at \$1.08@1.10 for No. 3 spring; \$1.11@1.12 for No. 2 Chicago; \$1.15 for No. 2 Spring; \$1.10@1.20 for No. 1 spring; \$1.00@1.20 for No. 1 spring; \$1.10@1.20 for winter red Western; \$1.26@1.281/4 for old No. 2 spring; \$1.13@1.25 for winter red Western; \$1.26@1.281/4 for June Western, \$1.30@1.40 for white do. Rye quiet at \$4.60.70. Barley duil, and in buyers' favor; sales 10,000 bu Canada West at \$1.55. Barley mait quiet and unchanged. Corn duil and heavy: dull, and in buyers' favor; sales 10,000 bu Canada West at \$1.55. Barley mait quiet and unchanged. Corn dull and heavy; sales 61,000 bu at 92½c for old Western mixed affoat; 85@95c for new Western mixed and yellow. Oats are steady; sales 24,000 bu at 67th 63e for mixed Western, and 69@70c for white

Freights-There is an active inquiry for accommodation on berth at a further advance of rates; Liverpool by steam, 8,000 bu grain, 9d, and 66,000 bu peas, same rate Bristol by steam 500 bris flour, 3s 3d. The Loudon steam rate for grain is 91,000 d; sail, 808,4d; Giasgow by steam 900

by steam, 9@91/d. A College for Girls.

The new Wellesley College, at Wellesley, Mass., has been built and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Duraut, at a cost of a million dollars. It is to be opened about a year from now for females only, and will be controlled by a Board of Trustees, of which Mr. Durant will simply be a member. The building, which is scarcely finished, is described as unusually handsome and practical. A novelty is a roofed inclosure, in which palm trees are to be planted. Each pair of students will have a parlor and sleeping-room, and \$250 a year is to cover all necessary expenses. The course of education is intended to be as thorough as that of any of the colleges for males, although the studies will be the many bright and original thoughts and ideas incorporated in his lecture:

We are living in thoughtful times. The people are always on the lookout for the discovery of something that will tend to ameliorate the condition of mankind. If there is any way by which one class of people is rendered better off than another, the thinking man of our time immediately looks into the causes underlying these differences. So long as a people are content to accept things as they are, and as they find them,

Memorial and Resolutions of His Old Associates.

The Floral Decorations.

The last tributes of respect and friendship were yesterday paid to the memory of Sherwood C. Coan, known to the world of music as Sher Campbell, the baritone of the Kellogg English Opera Company. The funeral services took place at 1:30 p. m., in the Church of the Epiphany, on Throop street, between Adams and Monroe, and were paracipated in by a large oncourse, the church being too small to contain all the people who desired to be present. It was easy to perceive, by glancing over the congregation, that the occasion was one of general interterest to lovers of music, who came from all parts of the city to testify their regard for the elebrated artist and high-toned gentleman who had died at his brother's house in Chicago after a lingering and protracted period ill health. The spectators included some of our wealthiest and best cirizens, and the musical and dramatic professions were numerously represented by distinguished members. The church interior still contained the elaborate embellishments and decorations arranged for the Thanksgiving service of the preceding Thursday, the ripe yellow of the corn and wheat festoonery

brought by loving friends as the last and most they could do to manifest their sorrow and symathy. These floral tributes were marvelously rich and beautiful, the cancel front being per feetly illumined by their hues. The burialcase, which was of rosewood, with solid silver ornaments, was completely overed with rare nower-pieces. At the head was a large diadem of tuberoses and geranium blossoms, resting upon a cushion of the same,—a crown ready to be worn. This was the offering of a nephew of the deceased. Next to the crown was a silver-struged lyre of tuberoses and camellias, bearing, in dainty blue flowers, the word "Sher"—the joint gift of Mrs. Jenny Van Zandt, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin, and Mr. and drs. William Castle. A floral narp of great-beauty came from the graceful hand of Edwin Adams, the well-known actor. A superb piece rested near the foot of the codin,—a large cross into the great river of life; these are the tations, the churches of the world on a small scale. The great battle of life is not made in one grand and sweeping charge; it is made by compaties skirmishing, advancing and retreating incessantive all over the world. The home takes our race in its infancy, and maintains its influence for about one-third of our averagelife. How hard it is to break away from home,—its attachments its lessons. The rades wreaths, basacis, abendra, smaller crosses, tyres, etc., were tastefully and profusely bestowed. Among those who had thus helped to beautify the transept with lovely offering were Mrs. Wr. E. Wentworth, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Dr. Boardman, Mr. J. H. McVicker, George Ellis, and

> THE MUSIC of the occasion was provided by Grace Church choir, with Mr. Baumbach as the organist, together with a very fine male quarrietie consisting of Messrs. C. M. Smith, R. T. Howard, H. L. Sloan, and R. M. Ciark. The selections were extremely tasteful and appropriate, and they were rendered with a delicacy and feeling com-

the arrival of THE FUNERAL CORFEGE, and a moment later it entered the church, being met at the door by the Rev. C. H. W. Stocking, D. D., Rector of Epiphany, who led the procession up the aisle, reading the well-known words:
"I am the resurrection and the life," etc. The coffin was borne by six pall-bearers: William Gastle, Henry C. Peakee, and Edward Seguin, of the English Opera Company, who had come from Cincinnati to perform this sad office for their much-loved brother artist; and Messrs. Hooley, W. F. Wentworth, and C. H. Gill of Chicago. The mourners, including the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased, took seats at the foot of the chancel, and when the casket had been deposited on the dais the stately chant, "Lord, let me know the number of my days," was intoned by the Rector, the race Church quartette responding. The beau-ful burial service of the Protestant Episcopal

Art thou weary, art thou languid? Art thou weary, art thou languid?
which was sung most admirably by the choir.
Then the usual prayers were read by Dr. Stocking, the regular services closing with a voluntary, "God is Wisdom, God is Love," by the nale quartette, consisting of Messrs. Smith

Dr. Stocking they read the following memorial, forwarded by the members of the Kellogg Opera Company from Cincinnati, the heartfelt expressions of grief and regret evoking many mani-

Company from Cincinnati, the heartfelt expressions of grief and regret evoking many manifestations of deep emotion among the congregation:

IN MEMORIAM.

Sher Campbell is dead! We, the Kellogg English Opers company, in memorial-meeting assembled, feel that this amountement appeals directly to us for an expression of the deep corrow which it has occasioned in our hearts, one and all.

After batting for over a decade in a cause that was dear to him, that had become a part of his very nature, poor Sher (let us call him by the name which was always so dear to us, mid by which we will love to remember him) has hid down his life almost with harness on. His from will and noble spirit struggled hard to master the disease he fought back so long; and he hoped to the last to be in our ranks once more. He has gone to his long rest, leaving a gap in the ranks of English opers which it will be difficult to fill, and a void in the hearts of those of us who knew him best which will last while memory of the past remains to us. Art has lost in him a zesious lover, and a manly, never-wearying exponent. He has left a record unon the history of English opers that fills very many of its brightest pages.

This company has lost a member whom all respected and loved, because, being a true artist, he was a true gentlemma, and all petty rivairies were foreign to his fine nature.

There are other words that might be spoken here by some to whom the hamented dead was bound by nearer and dearer ties than those of brother professionals. Those words could only recall recollections of triumphs and travels shared in common; recollections of Sher Campbell, the great-souted man; such memories are best written on the heart, most eloquently spoken through tears; and in such mute language let us send our sympatny to those who mourn to-day, even more than we, and on whose hour of holy sorrow only with such silent messages may we intrude.

whose hour of holy sorrow only with such silent me sages may we intrude.

By the Committee:
C. D. Hess, for the Management,
HENNY C. PRANDS, for the Artists.
EDWARD S. BUTLER, for Greinstra.
MES. ZOLISTER, for Ladies of Chorus.
CHARLES MERGULS, for Gentlemen of Chorus.
A. DUBREUL, Chairman.
CINCINNARI, Ohlo, Nov. 28, 1874.
The above memorial was accompanied by the following resolution:

The above memorial was accompanied by the following resolution:

*Resolved**. That wa, the members of the Keilogg English opers company, beg to tender our hearffelt sympathy and regree that circumstances enable so few to attend the obsequits of our late very dear friend and associate, whose genial semilise lost to us forever, but whose memory will remain in our souls, graven therein by numerous at the and kind words, for in him we found everything that was pure, real, and genuine.

We therefore trust that this small offering, which will be presented by our representatives, will be acacepted as a proof that, almough unable to be present in person, we are with you in feeling and spirit on this sid occasion.

"Do you mourn when another star Shines out from the giftering say? Do you weep when the rasing voice of war And the storms of conflict die?"

And the storms of conflict die?"
"Then why should your tears run down, And your hearts be sorely riven,
For another gent in the geor ons crown,
Another soul in Heaven?"

With a graceful perception of the best thing to do and to leave undone, Dr. Stocking formore to add one word to this. It was a novel funeral

sermon, but a more suitable and impressive one than any minister could have preached.

An opportunity to view the remains was used by nearly every one in the large assemblage, and as the Grace Church choir sang, with exquisite pathos, the hymn, "O Paradise! O Paradise!" the congregation slowly filed out of the church, and the services were ended. The remains were conveyed to Graceland Cemetery for incorment, a long line of carriages following.

A Puzzled and Indignant Witness. A Puzzled and indigment Witness. A paper in Pittsfield, Mass. relates the following: "They were trying a 'horse case' in court the other day, and a lawer was questioning a witness in reference to the animal's hapits and disposition. y 'Have you ever driven her?' was asked. 'I have,' was the reply. 'Was there any one with you at the time?' was the next question. 'There was a lady with me,' the witness answered, and he blushed a little. 'Was she a good driver?' was the next question, the lawyer referring to the animal, but the witness understood that he meant the lady. 'She was,' he replied. 'Was she gentle and kind?' asked the legal limb, and the reply was in the affirmative, though the witness, still thinking of the lady, looked a little surprised. 'She didn't kick?' was the next interrogation, and a decesive 'No' was the answer. 'She didn't rear up, or kick over the traces, or put her hind feet through the dashboard, or try to run away, or act ugly, or '—the witness was boiling over with indigor'—the witness was boiling over with indig-nation by this time, and interrupted the lawyer with 'Do you mean the horse, or the lady?' 'I mean the mare we're talking about,' thundered the counsel. 'Oh!' was the response, 'I thought you meant the gal.' And with this explanation the pursuit of justice was resumed."

RAILROAD NEWS.

Convention of Conductors-Formation of a Mutual Benefit Association.

The Saratoga Agreement.

RAILROAD CONDUCTORS. ORGANIZING A MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

A large number of railroad conductors of Western roads met at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday for the purpose of forming a Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association for the United States

and Canadas. Although the meeting had beeen called for 10 o'clock a. m., an organization could not be effected until 2 o'clock, as many of the conductors had been delayed by the snow-storm,

The meeting was organized by the election of Mr. George Hewitt, of the Chicago & North-western Railroad, as Chairman pro tem., and Mr. C. Huntington, of the Chicago & Alton, as Sec-The Secretary read the following

The Secretary read the following:
We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, certify that, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April 18, 1872, and an act amendatory thereof approved March 28, 1374, do associate ourselves and form an Association of the Company of the ion, as follows:

First—The s.id Association shall be called the R i'ava, Passenger, and Freight Conductors' Manual Aid
and Benefit Association for the United States and

Canadas.
Second—The business and object for which said Asoctation is to be formed are to sid, assist, and benefit essenger and freight conductors in the United States f America and the Canadas who may become mem-ers of the Association who are injured or affected in ody, lime, or health, and to assist the widows and

Third—The number of the Directors of the said Association shall be seven.

Fourth—The names of the Directors of said Association selected for the first year of its existence are as follows: 6. Hewitt, Caicago, & Northwestern; E. D. Litham, Caicago & Alton; E. A. Ladd, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; J. J. Fizzgerald, Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis; J. Washburn, Onto & Mississippi; G. P. Maui, Missouri Pacific, and J. Ladd, Michigan Central

The document bears the signatures of twentyon motion, the following committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws:
J. T. Redmond, St. Louis; F. B. Evert, Rock-ford, Rock Island & St. Louis; C. F. Weeden, Himois Central; E. A. Ladd, Chicago, Burlingon & Quincy.

After five or six hours' hard and steady labor,

After five or six bours' hard and steady labor, the Committee reported

A CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, which were unanimously adopted.

The principal points of the constitution are that the annual meeting of the Association shall be held during November. The funds shall be deposited in a responsible savings bank. The Board of Directors shall be constituted of seven members, four of whom shall reside in the City of Chicago. It shall be the duty of the Board of Chicago. It shall be the duty of the Board of Chicago. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to fix the salary of the Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be required to give conds for the faithful performance of his duties. They shall periodically examine all the books and accounts, and supervise all the business of the Association. They shall fill vacancies if any occur during the year, and order assessments if any become accessive. any become necessary. No person shall become a member unless he is of good moral character and free from chronic diseases. No greater amount thun \$3.000 shall be paid to any one member, the surplus to go into the general fund. The by-laws provide that each road or division all be entitled to send a delegate to the annual shall be entitled to send a delegate to the annual Convention. The initiation fee shall be \$2. Each member shall pay an assessment of \$1 on the death or disability of a member, and the Grand Secretary shall forward the money to the member, his widow, or heirs. Those refusing to pay the assessment after baying been duly notipay the assessment after having been duy both-field by the Secretary shall be dropped from the roll of members. Members receiving injuries by collisions and accidents, disabiling them from performing the duties of conductors, shall re-ceive the same benefit as if they had died. Any man who has received the benefit shall cease to be a regular member, but may remain an honor-ary member of the Association.

ary member of the Association. An election of officers was then held, with the

Pres dent-James Sherman Michigan Central.
First Vice-President-George Hiswitt, Caicago & Northwestern.

Second Vice-President-A. M. Putnam, Illinois Contral. Secretary and Treasurer-L. Quick, Chicago & Rock

THE SARATOGA ACREEMENT

LETTER FROM S. W. ALLERTON. To the Editor of The Chicago Trioune : SIR: You have for the last three months written and published a good many articles against the Saratoga Railroad Convention, brand-

a fair percentage on your investment, shall I rise up and say your road must be confiscated to the public? Would you not call me a demagegue? This howl of monopoly may sound well to the public ear, but just so far as you are successful in breaking down the railroad property of this country by unjust legislation, just so fast must the labor of this country be reduced in value for \$1 per cent of the servings of railroads.

that meantime no demonstration shall be made to cross the Northwestern track.

This question has now been in litigation so long as to be embarrassing to the Pacific Company. As soon as proceedings were commenced by the Northwestern Company in the United States Circuit Court, three weeks ago, the Pacific Company began suit in the Kane County Circuit Court to condomn the right of way across the Freeport line. Soveral hearings have been had at Geneva, the last one Tuesday, the 24th inst., when the Court took the matter had at Geneva, the last one Tuesday, the 24th inst., when the Court took the matter under advisement, the impression being that the decision would not be given until Judge Drummond disposes of the case. The Commissioner appointed by Judge Drummond to investigate and report the most advisable manner of making the projected crossing has filed his report, so that an early decision of the vexed outside its application.

question is anticipated.

ERIE'S FINANCES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—John A. C. Gray, one of the Erie Directors, just returned from Europe, informs the World that his mission to negotiate a loan was quite satisfactory. He says: "I was enabled to redeem a small proportion of bonds that had been hypothecated, and I disposed of the remainder at good prices. I was further enabled to make substantial remittances to the Company here, whereby they were much relieved and the operations of the road largely facilitated; so much so, indeed, that it is confidently expected that Erie will need to borrow no more money. I put out about \$10,000,000, which was all we wanted, and covered those that which was all we wanted, and covered those that were hypothecated by Mr. Watson when the panic surprised us. The result is quite sufficient to cur needs, as the finances of the road are now

CONTRACT BATIFED. The Directors of the Pacific Mail Company have ratified the ten years' contract with the Panama Railroad, under which the former have the privilege of making the tariff on freight and passengers between New York and San Francisco, and all earnings of the Railroad Company over 12 per cent per annum to stockholders are to be ually divided between the Panama and Pacific

AN OLEAGINOUS CONTEST. How a Pennsylvania Oil-Pipe Company Caught Its Opponent Napping

—A Race for an Injunction, with
Petroleum a Neck Ahead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 28.-For some months

past the Columbia Conduit Company has been

carrying on a war through the courts with the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The former corporation has a pipe line for carrying oil laid from Millerstown, Butler Countv. The Railroad runs through the same district. The aim has been to cross the track of the Railroad so as to reach across the Allegheny River to the Pittsburg refineries. The Supreme Court rendered a decision a few days since adverse to the Conduit Company. The previous Conduit Company purchased a tract of land over which there is culvert. Railroad tracks were laid, and the Conduit Company applied to the Court for an injunction restraining the Railroad Comfrom interfering with them in laving pipe under the culvert. The matter was argued at length, but there was so much delay in deciding the question that refin-ers, tauk-makers, and others interested in the success of the Conduit Company, decided to put The Conduit Company was ecgnizant of the movement, and prepared to govern itself accordingly. Last night various bodies of woramen detailed from the iron mills, refineries, engineshops, and other establishments were quietly dispatched to Montrose Station, on the Western Pennsylvania Road, and by dark some 250 men were on the ground. The pipe had all been laid but 100 feet under the railbeen laid but 100 feet under the railroad. This point was watched by the Railroad Company. Inder orders which had been issued every train was required to stop for the purpose of a certaining if an effort was being made on the next of the control being made on the part of the Conduit Company to complete the connection. The men sent up last night were secreted in the bushes, and, all night, opportunities were looked for to lay the pipe. The constant passage of trains interfered with the men, and it was not until about half. past 6 celock this morning that work was started. In about an hour connection was made, and word telegraphed to Millerstown to start the pumps. By 7:30 this morning 4,000 barrels of oil had arrived in the city. The news spread quickly. War and rumors of war water current. Both companies dispatched men to the scene, and soon about 600 men were on the ground ready to protect their

company from interfering with their pipes. The Company has a tankage capacity of 154,000 barrels. The Conduit Company filed an
amended bill, and asked that the former motion
for a preliminary injunction be made permanent,
which was refused by the Court. Then filed
another bill. The Railroad Company's counsel another bill. The Railroad Company's counsel objected, but the bill was allowed to be filed. The Cooduit Company then asked a preliminary which proposition was again obthe Court until Tuesday morning, when an agreement on the motion will be heard. In the meantime the parties quietly lay on their arms.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1874.)

PROPOSALS Will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 3 p. m. of Feb. 1, 1875, for conveying the matis of the United States from July 1, 1875, to June 30, 1879, in the State of

ILLINOIS. on the routes, and by the schedules of departures and arrivals herein specified. ... Decisions announced on or before March 8, 1875.

written and published a good many articles against the Startoga Railroad Convention, branding it as a railroad monopoly. Now to me you seem to be very inconsistent, or else ignorant of the true object of the Convention. You and the Grangers have demanded of the railroads to give the public low and uniform rates, equal to all. Now this Convention was formed to meet just that point, and a uniform rate was agreed upon, and the lowes: public rate ever made east of Chicago. A car of live hogs can be shipped east 1,000 miles for less money than is charged to bring them 250 miles west, and the rate free to all. You curse Tom Scott and Vanderbili for doing just what you have demanded, and praise the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for sraying out of the Saratoga agreement, hoping you will thereby break up uniform rates. Tom Scott, when a young man, ran sawmill in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for Scott, who all the same young man, ran a sawmill in the interest of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and south west. The Pennsylvania Railroad as done more to help build roads and develop the Western country han any other ten single corporations, while the Baltimore & Ohio, the oldest railroad in the United States, by its great enterprise, him layed the public would have to rail e up and take the railroad, and only the public would have to rail e up and take the railroad in the corporations, and the public would have to rail e up and take the railroad and gong years with the mount of the same time with a little amount of the corporations, and control them. I put this proposition to Mr. Banks: Suppose he had co

a fair percentage on your investment, shall it rise up and say your rosed must be confiscated to the public? Would you not call me a demange of the public ear, but just so far as you are some coessful in breating down the railroad property of this country by urjust legication, just so fast as you are some coessful in breating down the railroad property of this country by reduced in value, tor 89 per cent of the earnings of railroads in this country are labor to some chape. Your continual howl of monopoly will soon reduce a work. Leave the public of the country by urjust legication, just so fast and the public continual howl of monopoly will soon reduce a work. Leave the public of the country by reduced in this country are labor to some chape. Your continual howl of monopoly will soon reduce a policy of abusing unjustive all public corporations is leading to Communism and Grangeram, and is discreasing of all just principles of rights in property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The enterprise of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company it working night and day to lay fine iron on their track were of Elgin arouse the suspicious of the Northwestern Company that he iron would be laid across the Freeport line, 4 miles west of Elgin, Standay. To do feat this movement, an application for a temporary njunction was made to Judge Dumin mould on Saturday afternoon. At the time mand for the hearing the respective with the contract of the continues being that mound on Saturday afternoon. At the time mand for the hearing the respective with the root would be laid across the Freeport line, 4 miles west of Elgin, Standay. To do feat this movement, an application for a temporary njunction was made to Judge Dumin mould on Saturday afternoon. At the time mand for the hearing the respective with the root would be laid across the Freeport line, 4 miles and bear than the promote of the continues being that the irror would be laid across the Freeport line, 4 miles and bear the promote of the continues and the property njunction was made to Judge Dumi

twice a week. Leave Woodstock Tuesday and Friday at 3p. m.; arrive at Ostend by 4p. m.; leave Ostend Tuesday and Friday at 11 a. m.; arrive at Woodstock by 1 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$100.

23 lis -From Naperville, by Warrensville, to Winfield, 7.3-5 miles and back, six times a week between Naperville and Warrensville, twelve times a week on residue. Leave Naperville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p. m.; arrive at Warrensville by p. m.; leave Warrensville daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and 4:15 p. m.; arrive at Wineld to 10 a. m. and 5:10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except leave Wineld daily, except leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and 5:10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily, except Sunday, at 8:30 a. m. and \$10 p. m.; leave Wineld daily p. m.; leave Wineld p. daily p. m.; leave Wineld p. da convenience by f. m. and to be freely a superville by fairly, except vanish, and with bid, \$500.

113, 119 — Both diarmons, by Coral, to Marenco, by miles and back, three times a week. Leave Harmons Tussias, Thursday, and Saturday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Marengo by 6.30 p. m.; leave Marengo Tussday, Thursday, and Saturday at 150 p. m.; arrive at Harmons by 3.30 p. m. Bond required with bid. 450.

23, 120 — From Kigelb. by Udina, Plustree Greve, Hamphire, Leinox, North Plato, and Plato Centre, to kigin also, except Sunday, at 6 m. rarrive at Ligan at 7 p.

23, 121 — From Sycamore, by Genoa, Ner, and Riley, to Marcango. 238 miles and back, three times a week. m. Fond required with bid, \$1,00.

33, 121—From Sycamore, by Genoa, Ney, and Riley, to Marcago, 25% miles and back, three times a weak. Leave Sycamore Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5,00 p. m., a rarrive at Riley by 6 p. m.; leave filley Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m.; strive at Marchae by 11 a. m.; teave Marchae Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 9 a. m.; strive at Riley by 4 p. m.; leave Riley Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Sycamore by 10:30 a. m. Bond required with bid, \$500.

\$500.

23, 122—From Kingston, by Lacey, North Kingston, and Genoa, to Kingston, equal to 17 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Kingston Tug-day, Thur-day, and Satur-day at 1p. m.; arrive at Kingston by 7p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

23, 123—From Bonus to Belvidere, 8 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Bonus Wednesday and Satur-day at 1p. m.; arrive at Reinvidere Wednesday and Satur-day at 5p. m.; taxes Enlvidere Wednesday and Satur-day at 5p. m.; taxes Enlvidere Orp. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

23, 124—From Hunter, by Fack's Corners, to Poplar Grove, 109, miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hunter Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m.; arrive at Poplar Grove by 1p. m.; leave Poplar Grove Tuesday and Friday at 10 a. m.; arrive at Aunter by 5p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

Rockford, by Roscoe, to Rockton, 1614

23, 127-From Rockford, by New Milford, Beacon, Kill

From Oregon, by Eyron and Elida, to Rockford, Do miles and back, three times a week. Leave Oregon Puesday, Thursday, and Saiurdavat 8 a. m.; arrive at Rocaford by 3 p. m.; leaves Rocaford Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Rocaford Way B. m.; leaves Rocaford Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Oregon by 3 p. m. Soud required with bid, \$600.

23, 130—From Belvidere to Poplar Grove. 9 miles and lack, six times a week. Leave Belvidere daily, except Sunday, at 12 m.; arrive at Poplar Grove by 1:30 p. m.; eave Poplar Grove daily, except Sunday, at 2p. m.; arrive at Belvidere by 4 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$500.

\$300.

20, 131—From Byron, by Fitz Henry. Hale, and Kish-wauce, to Kockford, 15% miles and back, three times a week. Leave Byron Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a.m.; arrive at Kockford by 12 m.: leave Rockford of care from Chicago, arrive at Byron by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$350.

23, 133—From Byron, by Wales and Adeline, to Foreston, 21 miles and oack, three times a week. Leave Byron Tuesday, Thursday, and Saurday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Foreston by 7 p. m.; leave Foreston Tuesday, Thursday, and Saurday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Foreston by 7 p. m.; leave Foreston Tuesday, Thursday, and Saurday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Syron to 10 a.m. Bond required with bid, \$300. at foreston by 7p. m.; leave Foreston Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 5 a. m.; arrive at Byron by 10 a. m. Bond required with bid, \$400.
20, 133—From Laona, by Jurand Station and Tyler, to Burchit, 149 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Laona Wednesday and raurday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Burri t by 12 m.; leave Burrit Wednesday and Saturday at 12:30 p. m.; airive at Laona by 4 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

a rivo at Laba by 4p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

2.1.2.4. From Freeport, by Waterman's Mills, Vellow Creek, Kent, Plum river, Yankee Hollow, Deriada, Dereck, Kent, Plum river, Yankee Hollow, Deriada, Dereck, to Elizabeth, 43-5, Theoday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 and 7 freeport by 7p. m. Elizabeth by 7p. m.; leave Elizabeth Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7a. m.; atrive at Freeport by 7p. m. Bond required with bid, 81,600.

2.3, 135-Freeport, by Codarville, Orangeville, Oneca, 103-50 holy mills (Wis.), to Monroe, 23 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Freeports Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8a. m.; atrive at Monroe by 5p. m.; cave Monroe Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8a. m.; atrive at Freeport by 5p. m. Bond required with bid, \$300. i arrive at Freeport ny sp. m. 1830.

\$330.

\$330. From Freeport, by Cedarville, Buena Vista, 5,136. From Freeport, by Cedarville, Buena Vista, Conneil's Grove, waddan's Centre, and Damascus, to eeport, equal to 13% miles and back, three times a sek. Leave Freeport Tuesday, Tumsday, and Sauray at 8 a. m.; arrive at Freeport by 6 p. m. Boad reseeport, equivers the seek. Leave Freeport Fuguers, as at 8 a.m.; arrive at Freeport by 6 p. m. powers as at 8 a.m.; arrive at Freeport by 6 p. m. powers and seek. Leave Houghton Monday, 28,137—F om Houghton to Scales Mound Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 7:39 a.m.; arrive at Scales Mound Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11 a.m.; arrive at Houghton by 2 thand required with bid. \$2.9.

Land required with bid. \$2.9.

Land required with bid. \$2.9. by Fountain Creek, to Rock ek, three times a week. Leave lay, and Sa urday at 8 a. m.; ar-o a. m.; leave Rock Grove Tuesre at St. Charles by King's Mills, Gray Wil-

Blackberry Station, by Blackberry, Grouse, and Jericho, to Bristol Station, 20 miles Sugar Grove, and Jerieno, to Blackberry, Grouse, and back, three times a week. Leave Blackberry Station and Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a. m.; arrive at Bristol Station by 12 m.; leave Bristol Station Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Blackberry Station by 8 p. m. Bond required with bid, 8500.

23, 144—From Creston, by Deerheid Prairie, to Monroe Coatre, 13 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Creston Tuesday and Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Monroe Centre by 6 p. m.; leave Mouroe Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Monroe Centre by 6 p. m.; leave Mouroe Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Monroe Centre by 6 p. m.; leave Mouroe Centre Tuesday and Saturday at 7 p. m.; arrive at Creston by 12 m. Bond required with bid, 8300.

tre by 6 p. m.; leave Mource Centre Tuesday and Sa turday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Creston by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$300.

33, 145 - From White Rock, by Paine's Point, to Oregon, Il miles and back, three times a week. Leave Waite took Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Oregon by 11 32 a. m.; leave Oregon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 30 p. m.; arrive at White Rock by 4 p. m. Bond required with bid \$400.

33, 146 - From Tajor, by Light-House (n. o.) and Daysville, to Oregon, 8 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Taylor Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11 a. m.; arrive at Oregon 8 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Taylor Tuesday, and Saturday at 12 m.; leave Oregon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 13 m.; arrive at Taylor by 5 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$300.

33, 147 - From Grand Detour to Dixon, 6% miles and back, six times a week. Leave Grand Detour daily, except Sanday, at 8 a. m.; arrive at Dixon by 0:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m. sarrive at Dixon by 0:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m. sarrive at Dixon by 0:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m. sarrive at Dixon by 0:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m. sarrive at Dixon by 0:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m. sarrive at Dixon by 0:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m. sarrive at Dixon by 10:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m.; arrive at Dixon by 10:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m.; arrive at Dixon by 10:39 a. m.; circuad Detour by 4 p. m.; circuad D Leave Spring Hill Weduescay and Saurung at 19, mer arrive at Vorktown by \$3.0 p. m.; leave Vorktown Wednesday and Saurday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Spring Hill as 7 p. m. Fond required with bid \$3.00. 23, 153—17 om Thomson, by Argo and Joinson's Creek, to Fart Haven, 14 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Thomson Wednesday and Saurday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Fair Haven by 5 p. m.; leave Fair Haven Wednesday and Saurday at 2 n. m.; arrive at Thomson by 1 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$2.0.

23, 163—17 om Mount Carroll, by Polsgrore and Pleasant Valley, to Winters, 18 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Mount Carroll Wednesday and Saurday at weeks. Leave Mount Carroll Wednesday and Saurday at mesday and Saturday at the saurday at Mount Carroll by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$20.00. n.; leave Gooding's Grove Tuesday, Thursday, and Sat-rday at 12 m.; arrive at Mokina at 6 p.m. Bond re-quired with bid, \$30. 23, 156—From Plantield to Jollet, 9 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Painneld daily, except Sunday, at 7.30 a.m.; rarrive at Joliet by 9.30 a.m.; flowe Joliet daily, except Sunday, as 11.30 a.m.; arrive at Plainneld by 130 p. n. Bond required with bid, \$2.00.
23.16—From Fisianeld, by Yamoraska and Wheatland, 25.16—From Fisianeld, by Yamoraska and Wheatland, 123, 19—From Pinineld, by Tamorack and Wheatland, to Aurora, 16 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Pinineld Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Aurora by 70 m.; leave Aurora Monday, 1 p. m. Bood required with bid, 200.

23, 157—From Dunage, by East Wheatland, to Plained by 1 p. m. Brod required with bid, 200.

24, 157—From Dunage, by East Wheatland, to Plained by 1.50 p. m.; leave Plainined Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10 m.; arrive at Dupage by E. Pianineld by 1.50 p. m.; leave Plainineld Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Dupage by 5 p. m. Bond required with bid, 250.

25, 158—From Green Garden to Frankfort Station, 7miles and back, twices week. Leave Green Garden Tuesday and Friday at 2.50 p. in.; arrive at Frankfort Station by 1.50 p. m. Bond required with bid, 250.

25, 159—From Millington, by Newark, to Libbon, 9 miles and back, twolve times a week to recover. Leave Millington and Newark, sit times a week or recrous. Leave Millington and Newark sit times a week or recrous. Leave Millington and Newark sit times a week or recrous. Leave Millington and Newark sit times a week or recrous. Leave Millington by 1.50 p. m.; arrive at Millington by 1.50 p. m.

From Ottawa, by Doer Park and Vermillionville,

at da. m.; arrive at Scottsville by 8 p. m.

Soul.

181—From Norway to Sheridan, 5 miles and hele,
e times a week. Leave Norway Tuesday, Immae,
Saturday at 8a. m.; arcive at Sheridan by the arrive
e Sheridat, Tuesday, Tunesday, and Sakaday silk,
arrive at Norway by 11:30 a. m. B.nd required vin
8:300.

134-From Minonk, by Belle Plain, to Le Roya Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at La Rose by Em.; learn lose Tuesday and Friday at I p. m.; arrive at Misses p. m. Bond required with bid, 530.

. 188—From Earlville, by La Clair, East Pay Pay, av Pay Grove, to South Willow Crook, is mines a keck. Leave Sarrille dead deaday, and Friday at Fp. m., arrive at South Willow Crook next days by 10:30 a.m.; leave South Western County of the Mark Charles and Capture Mark Capture reck Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 19:44 a merive at Earlville Monday, Wodnesday, and Frank in 130 a. m. Bond required with bid, 3:60.

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ciavite Tanday and International Acceptance of the time tower to pende to the time tower to pende to p

23, 213— From Scottsville. by Vancil's Point and River Prove, to Virden, 21 miles and back twice a week.

ya 7 a. m.; arrive at Greenheid by 10 a m. Bond of ath tid, \$200. From Glassood to Pas Ridge, 7 miles and back, From Glassood to Pas Ridge, 7 miles and back, Frem Unasserved the day and Friday at 2 eee. Lave Glassford tue-day and Friday at 2 eee. The sand Friday at 1 e.m.; arrive at Glassford by 1 and Friday at 1 e.m.; arrive at Glassford by 1 e.m. treese to Will-claif or pearest railroad to be seen to be a first or pearest railroad to be seen to be a first or pearest railroad.

the it hook Listed by 4.2 p.m. Bond required with 4.60.

3.3 From Durham to Dallas City, 7 miles and back, traca seek. Loave Eurham Wednesday and Saturday 51p.m.; arrive at Dallas City by 3 p.m.; leave Dallas City by 4.5 p.m.; leave at Darlas City by 5.5 m.; arrive at Darlas m.; arrive at Darlas m.; arrive at Darlas m.; arrive at Darlas City by 5.5 m.; arrive at Darlas City by 5.5 m.; arrive at Darlas City by 5.5 m.; arrive at Darlas City 6.5 m.; arriv

m.; leave Sainh Heeday, Thawain, st. p. m. arrive at Kewande oy 330 p. m. with bid, 2400. miles and back, sir Leave Victoria daily, except Sanday, at at Altona by i p. m. leave Attona daily, at a Altona by i p. m. leave Attona daily, at a Michael Sainh at Victoria by 7 p. m. with bid, 3300. victoria to affroy, 50 miles and back, Leave, Victoria Friday at 425 p. ms.; a 200 5.30 p. m; leave affroy first at 40 p. 300.

Innia, by Utah, to Galesburg, 1827 miles a week. Leave lonia Tuesday and Fria; arrive at trainesturg by it a. m.; leave day and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at lonia and required with bid, \$200. Year, Dock

Rirkwood, by Ellison and South Prails, mass and user, three times a week. Leave day, Thursday, and Sauth Prails, mass and user, three times a week. Leave day, Thursday, and Sauth Sauth Wednesday, Thursday, and Sauth Sauth

when the mean and the mean of the mean of

Delayan, by Bonton and Armington, 16 and beek, three times a wage. Lare 15, Thursday, and Sacurday 5, 10 and beek, three times a wage. Lare 15, Thursday, and Sacurday 5, 10 and 5, 10 and

Middletown to Elkhart City, 10% miles times a week. Leave affeddedown pussend stated a stated at the same as the same at the same as the s

cay and Saturday at 4 p. m.; arrive at Lovilla by 6 p. m. | 5 p. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill next days by 12 m.; leave Bond required with bid, \$200.

Bond required with bid, \$200.

Saunosetown, by Saline Mines, Sparks' Fairheid next days by 12 m. Bond required with bid, with hid, \$300.—From Golouda, by Lusk, Oak, and Mitchells-o Hacrisburg, 28 miles and back, twice a week, toloconda Tucaday and Naturday at 7a, m.; arriva isourg by 6 p. m.; leave Harrsburg Monday and Witchell and Checkell Spirits and Spirits at Golouda by 9 p. m. Bond

Ep. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill next days by 12 m.; leave Hickory Hill Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.; rarive at Fairfield next days by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$20, 270—From Canton to Banner, 7 miles and back, once a wisek. Leave Canton Stateday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Banner by 4 p. m.; leave Banner Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Canton by 10 a. m. Bond required with bid, \$100. \$2, 271—From Salem, by Foxville, to Hickory Hill, 20 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Salem Treasday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill thought and Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill thought and Saturday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill thought and Saturday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill thought and Saturday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Hickory Hill thought and back, six times a week. Leave Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, at 3 p. m.; arrive at Johnsonville daily, except Sunday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Pocahontas Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Pocahontas Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Pocahontas Monday, at 10 a. m.; leave Pocahontas Tuesday, Tuursday, and Saturday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Pocahontas by 11 a. m.; leave Pocahontas Tuesday, Tuursday, and Saturday at 12 m.; arrive at Pocahontas Johnson at 12 m.; arrive at Pocahontas Johnson at 12 m.; and 12 m.; arrive at Pocahontas Johnson at 12 m.; arr at 1p. m.; arrive at Camp Grove by 8 p. m. Bond required with bil. \$20.

23.32—From Onlikovbo, by Northampton, Hallock, and Lava Ridge, to Wady Petra, 17% mities and back, three times a week. Leave Chilliothe Tuesday, Thursday, and Saurday at 1p. m.; arrive at Wady Petra Wednesday, Friday, a id Monday by 10 a. m.; leave Wady Petra Wednesday, Friday, a di Monday by 10 a. m.; leave Wady Petra Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1a. m.; arrive at Chillicotte next days by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$600.

23.23—From Spring Bay, by Fondulae, to Peora, 11% mites and back, twice a week. Leave Soring Bay Tuesday and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Peora by 12 m.; leave Peora Fuesday and Friday at 1 p. m., zerive at Spring Bay by 5 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

25.24—From Farmington, by Trivoli and Summerville, to Fooria, 23 mites and back, twice a week. Leave Farmington, Monday and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Peora by 5 p. m.; leave Fooria Tuesday and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Feoria Chillion, and Farmington by 8 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

om Kingston Mines to Mapleton, 5 miles and

Leave Carthage daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at LaCrosse by 12 m.; leave LaCrosse daily, except Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Carthage by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, 8500.

23.424-From Carthage, by Middle Creek, to Joetts, 17 mines and back, twice a week. Leave Carthage Wodnesday and Saturday at 7 a. m.; arrive at Joetta by 12 m.; leave Joetta Wednesday and Saturday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Carthage by 6 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

25.425-From Rushville, by Littleton, Doudsville, and Littleton, Littleton, Doudsville, and Littleton, Lit

22, 427—From Perry, by Perry Sorings and Chambersburgh, to Versailies, 125 miles and back, three times week, and six times a week in months of June, July, August, and Settundsy at 7 a. m.; arrive at Versailies by il a. m.; leave Versailies Tunesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 m.; arrive at Perry Tunesday, and Saturday at 12 m.; arrive at Perry at 4 p. m.; ne three additional trips day, and Friday, same hours of arrival and departure. Bond required with bid, \$500.
24,428 From Lewistown to Havana, 10 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Lewistown daily, excep Sunday, at 1:30 a. m.; leave that vana daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 a. m.; arrive at Lewistown by 130 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$500.
23,429—From Colchester to Fandon, 6 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Fandon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7:30 a. m.; arrive at Colchester by \$30 a. m.; arrive at Lewistown by a fearing a state of the state

three names and Saturday at 7:30 a. m.; towarday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7:30 a. m.; towarday, Thursday, Thursday, at 10 a. m.; arrive at Fandon by 12 m. B.nd required with hid, \$150.

24,40 - From Kowanee, by Burns, to Cambridge, 18 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Kewanee Tursday at and Friday at 1 a. m.; arrive at Cambridge by 12 m. and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at a Kewanee by 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$40.

23,43 - From Golemda to Eddyville, 12 miles and back, once a week. Leave Colconda Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive once a week. Leave Colconda Friday at 1 p. m.; arriv

m.; accive at Goiconds. by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$100.

23, 402—From Hanover, by Derinda Centre, to Savannah, 20 miles and back, twice a week. Leave Hanover Tuesday and Friday at 6a. m.; arrive at Savannan by 12 m.; leave Savannan fuestay and Friday at 1.30 p. m.; arrive at 1.31 p. m.; arrive at 1.32 p. m.; arrive at 1.33 p. m.; arrive at 1.34 p. m.; arrive at 1.35 p. m.; Bond required with bid, \$500. at leroy by 6 p. m.; Isave Leroy Tuesday and there is the same week. Leave Middle Pount daily, at 7 a. m.; arrive at West Jeroy Dulon, a miles and Druger, to Salem, 24 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Leaves Leaves Middle Monday, Weducaday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Salem by 5 p. m.; leave Salem Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Louisville by 6 m.; Bond required with bid, \$700.

23, 439—From Middle Point to Holand, 3 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Middle Point daily, except Sunday, at 4 p. m.; arrive at Koland by 5 p. m.; leave Rolling of the Middle of tha, in.; tentre at Damiansville by 2.30 p. m. boas day at it in.; arrive at Damiansville by 2.30 p. m. boas quited with bid, \$280. set From Saint Rose to Shoal Creek, 7 miles and ack, three times a week. Leave Saint Rose Tuesday, and sureday at 9 a. m.; arrive at Shoal Creek \$11 a. m.; bave Shoal Creek Tuesday, Thursday, and saturday at 12.30 p. m.; arrive at Saint Flose by 2.30 p. m. Send required with bid, \$200. \$20, p. m. Send required with bid, \$200. \$20, Send Flow Waterloop, by Madennaville. Monroe City, 23, 385—From Waterloop, by Madennaville, and Maysbown, larrisonville, Mitchie, Chalim Erioge, and Maysbown, and back, herce times a week.

three times a week. Leave West Jersey Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 a. m.; arrive at Toulon by 12:30 p. m.; leave Toulon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m.; leave Toulon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 p. m.; arrive at West Jersey by 5 p. m. Bond required with bio, \$200.

24.435—From Grarw Granville cally, except Sunday, at 9 a. m.; arrive at Peru by 12 m.; leave Peru daily, except Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Granville at 2:30 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$300.

24.435—From Montroes (lova), by Nauvoo, to Adrian, I' miles and back, three times a week. Leave Montroso Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1 p. m.; arrive at Adrian by 5 p. m.; leave Adrian Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a. m.; arrive at Montroso by 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$500.

23.435—From Wellingtor, by Seemly, to Asb Grove, 12 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Am Grove by c p. m.; leave Asu Grove Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Am Grove by c p. m.; leave Asu Grove Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Am Grove by c p. m.; leave Asu Grove Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Am Grove by c p. m.; leave Asu Grove Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 p. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; leave Palestine daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; arrive at Palestine by 7 p. m.; lea m.; artise at Waterice by 6 p. m. Boad required with bid, 8:00.

23.886 From Belleville by Sh.rman, Smithton, and Hecker, to hed Bud, 22 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Belleville cany, except Sunday, at 11 a. m.; arrive at Red Bud by 6 p. m.; leave hed Bud dairy, except Sunday, at 7 a. m.; reive at Boaleville by 2 p. m.. Boad required with bid, 8:00.

23.866 From Sparta, by Coultersville, to Calidale, 14 miles and back, six times a week. Leave Sparta daily, leave taked a leave Sparta daily, leave taked before the six times a week. Leave Sparta faily, leave taked leave, except Sunday, at 1 p. m.; arrive at Sparta by 5 p. m. Boad required with bid, 8:00.

23.828 From Sparta to Blair, 7 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Sparta moday, Wednesday, and Friday at 0.5 a. m.; arrive at Sparta by 10 a. m.; seave Slair Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 10.5 a. m.; arrive at Sparta by 12:30 p. m. Boad required with bid, \$200.

SEO. 253. That no bidder for carrying the mails shall be released from his obligation under his bid or proposal, notwithstanding an award made to a lower bidder, until a contract for the designated service shall have been duly executed by such lower bidder and his surveies, and accepted, and the service entered upon by the contract or to the estistaction of the Postmaster-General.

Form of Proposal, Etc.

nstructions to Bidders and Postmasters; Containing Also Conditions to Be Incorpo-rated in the Contracts to the Extent the De-partment may Deem Proper.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

1874. PATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (PATABLE IN ADVANCE).

by by mail. \$12.00 Sunday. \$2.

Workly 2.00 Weekly 2.00

C. Week!

Parts of a year at the same rate.

Payer expect delay and mistakes, be sure and give PostDirec address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be said either by draft, express. PostOffice order, or in registered letters, as our risk.

ce order, or in registered netters, above, and temperatures, and t

TO DAY'S AMUSEMENTS. GRAND OPERA-HOUSE-Clark street, epposits therman House. Kelly & Leon's Minatrels. "Grand Unich S"

HOOLEY'S THEATRE-Randolph street, between

ACADEMY OF MUSIC - Halsted street, between Mad-ben and Monroe. Engagement of J. L. Toole. On the Line," "Ici on Parle Francais," and "The M'VICKER'S THEATRE Medican street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Brougham "David Copported."

McCORMICK'S HALL-North Clark street, corner of

SOCIETY MEETINGS. ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Ethicis St. Andrew's Society will be held this (Monday) owning at 7 o'look at the Sherman House for installation of officers and other business.

JOHN STRWART, Secretary.

The Chicago Cribune.

Mondey Morning, November 30, 1874.

It wasn't much of an earthquake they had in Essex County. Massachusetts, last week. Really nothing in comparison with the one which shook up that neigborhood the first Tuesday in November.

If the people of Canada want a panic of their own, they will assist towards it by passing the bill, to be brought up at the next sesaion of the Dominion Parliament, for the construction of a railway from the Red River to the Pacific Coast. This scheme is the rock ahead of Canada. The Government is pledged to aid its prosecution, yet the supreme foolishness of pressing it at this time is generally recognized.

According to the New York Sunday Mercury, not very good authority, an application will be made to Congress this winter for the incorporation of a Land and Emigration proportion of the expenses, but also bore Company, with extraordinary powers and privileges. It is almost a matter of indifference whether such an application is made or not. No political party ever existed in this country which would dare commit itself to the barefaced swindle which the Mercury

An abstract of the Rev. A. E. Kittredge's answer to the lecture of Carl Schurz on Education" is published this morning. If he is correctly reported, Mr. Kittredge believes that "education cannot regenerate society, for the moral disease is in the heart, and can be eradicated only by the implanting of new and holy desires." This proposition would be more satisfactory if it were clear what Mr. Kittredge means by "education" and "regeneration." He would not, probabiv, care to affirm that the heart cannot be improved sufficiently to parify society by education of a liberal and comprehensive

Old Catholics will take heart on reading the lecture of Father Morini, a Catholic priest, delivered in this city yesterdayif, indeed, any considerable number of Old Catholics ever hear of Father Morini, or see his lecture. The subject was Savonarola. The lecturerawarded him a place on "the glorious roll of Catholic saints and martyrs," and consigned his persecutor, Pope Alexander VI., to infamy with much glibness of tongue and vigor of expression. Now there can be no dispute about Savonarola's being the first his age. It shou satisfaction for the persons chiefly concerned to know that they will be martyrs about the

Observers of the conflict between the Catholic Church and various civil nowers will take special interest in the news from Brazil this morning. The sympathizers with the contumacious Bishops of Para and Pernambuco do not contemplate an insurrection, but a correction by summary process of the errors of the Masons. In Brazil, indeed, there is no peace between the Masons and the Church: and, as the anothems of the Pope has availed so much there, and comparatively nothing in other countries, it may be that for a Brazilian it is no sin to murder an enemy of the Church. The Emperor, however, maintains his right to judge of the civil obligations of his subjects.

The love-letters published in yesterday's TRIBUNE are more amusing even than those which came out during the Sprague-Craig breach-of-promise trial. The judgment of candid persons on them will be that Mr. Freeman Allen showed his good sense for a moment when he feared he would be run over if he came to the city. He was run over without coming to the city. Inasmuch as Mr. Allen paid \$40 for the privilege of apping the dewdrop from Miss Parson's lip, and since he did not actually sip the dewirop at all, he was certainly cheated. If he and sipped it to any extent. Miss Parsons, erhaps, would have had the worst of the

The proposal of Mr. W. W. Sturges to pay ais creditors in full will restore him to the avor of many members of the Board of frade. His offense, as viewed from the lofty noral standpoint of the scalpers, consisted in reeping them out of their dues by sharp gractice, and not at all in getting up a corner and squeezing the shorts. If the new arangement is faithfully carried out, the prongs against Mr. Sturges will probably dropped, and he will be in a position to make good his losses before the winter is wer. He has managed this rather unpleasent affair delicately, and, it now seems, sucessfully. But he strained a point on Saturernoon when he dwelt upon the honbleness of his settlement, which was evilently made with the greatest reluctance as only means of escaping from a perilous

The Chicago produce markets were rather more active on Saturday in cash lots, with a lownward tendency in several departments. Mess pork was active, and closed at 30@35c brl lower, at \$20.25@20.30 cash, and \$21.10 seller February. Lard was in fair de- of the State of Illinois might do or cause to mand, and 7 1-2@10c per 100 hs lower, clos- be done to prevent it. In view of the fact is about to sit in the United State: Senate ing at \$13.65 cash, and \$14.00 seller Febmary. Meats were active and 1-Se per 100 hs higher, closing at 7e for shoulders, 10c for short ribs, and 10 1-8@10 1-4c for short clear. affirmed, is it not possible that there are others. But he might be all this and

mand and firm. Wheat was moderately active and easier, closing at 92c seller the month and 94c asked for January. Corn was active and weak, closing at 79c cash, 73 1-4c seller the year, and 67e for new No. 2. Oats were rather more active and firm, closing at 53 1-80 cash or seller the year. Rye was quiet and stronger at 94@94 1-2c. Barley was dull and weak, closing at \$1.21 cash, and \$1.21 1-2 for December. Hogs were active, and good to choice advanced 10@15c; sales at \$6.00@ 7.80. Cattle were dull and easy. Sheer were in limited demand, and were unchanged

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently decided that the Indians who maintain the tribal relation, and who occupy eservations assigned to them by the Unite States, are really only tenants of the property the fee remaining in the United States as the owner of the property. We have no doubt that the Court has at last reached the correct and practical solution of the long vexed que tion of the relations of these tribes to the nation. Their independent sovereignty has been one of those indistinct theories that has proved costly and mischievous; it is something like the Democratic theory of State sovereign ty. The most direct effect of this decision will be the annulment of a score or more of rascally and fraudulent contracts with the Indians for cutting timber on their reservations. This whole business of dealing with the Indians has always been marked with more or less fraud, and especially these timber contracts. Hereafter, if the privilege of cutting away these forests is granted to any one, it must be done by the United States direct, and not through the irresponsible Indian Agencies. No one will regret the calamity that has overtaken these speculators.

The New York Herald recently made a comparison of the municipal debt of its city with that of Paris, which, if analyzed, will scarcely bring comfort to the hearts of the New York tax-bayers. The debt of New York is, in round numbers, \$150,000,000, or about \$150 per capita. The debt of Paris, including a recent loan asked for, is \$412. 600,000, or about \$206 per capita. But there are special circumstances to account for the greater burden of the Paris debt. A very large proportion of its indebtedness was the result of a disastrous war, in which the capital of France not only had to contribute it: great losses of its own at the hands of the Communists. The debt of Paris in 1870, before the war and after Haussmann had completed his gigantic system of improvements, was only \$142 per capita. For this, however, the people of Paris had the most beautiful city in the world,-the most magnificent public buildings, the best of streets, and bridges, and parks, and a most perfect system of sewerage. But what has New York for its debt of \$150 per capita? Central Park, and nothing but Central Park The streets are still in a lamentable condition, and the other public improvements are in so backward a condition that as much more money will have to be expended, at the rate paid in the past, before the people of New York will get as much for their money as the people of Paris have now.

THE SUPPEME COURT.

loaded with business that it is manifest some relief must be furnished or the delays will be so great as to amount to a substantial denial

At the last term of that Court, held at Ottawa, there were over six hundred cases upon the docket. It is safe to say that at least onethird of those cases ought never to have been taken there; and, even for the cases properly there, the records were more than twice as vo luminous as they should have been Ruta small fraction of the cases upon the docket were argued orally, while it is perfectly well understood that in any case of importance an oral Court. The Reports of the decisions are two or three years behind, and it seems almost impossible to bring them up. The volumes are unnecessarily numerous, and contain a vast number of decisions of no conceivable use to the public or to the profession. The decision of causes is long deferred and postponed,-so long in some instances that the case itself is nearly or quite forgotten by Court, counsel, and litigants. The applications for rehearing are multiplying at an alarming rate, and the consideration of these petitions involves the consumption of great deal of the time of the Court. The tribunal is peripatetic in its character. it holds its sessions in three different portions of the State; the records are carried about from one portion of the State to another, for the convenience of Judges to whom the decisions of particular cases are assigned. While the Court is nominally composed of seven Judges, causes are really decided by but one or two Oral arguments are so infrequent that the whole Bench rarely become familiar with any one case, and when causes are orally around the decision is so long deferred that it has faded out of the recollection of the Court, and in most instances might as well never have been made. A great number of causes are carried to that Court for the dishonest purpose of delay merely, and, as the practice now stands there is no way of preventing it. The judg ment appealed from draws but 6 per cent in terest, and an appeal, which postpones the day of payment from one to two years, is a money making operation, a most efficient method of securing an extension, and is in the nature of a forced loan at 6 per cent interest. We have named but a portion of the evils which the Bench, the Bar, and the public are compelled to endure, and the question at once arises. What is the real source of these difficulties; what remedies, if any, can be found? In his open letter Judge McAllister attributed very much of the difficulty to the fact that there were large numbers of men practicing law "whom the Almighty never intended for lawyers." This is doubtless true. But there is no way of getting rid of those falling within his description who are now engaged in the practice. and no way of preventing the future accession of such men to the ranks of the pro- an amount of wealth which three generations fession, save very much greater rig- could not have amassed a century ago. One

or in the examination of applicants, and a much closer scrutiny as to their capabilities, than is now exercised. Even these required examination; and it is altogether probable that men quite unfitted to practice law will continue to be born, despite all that the Supreme Court or the General Assembly

Moreover, among these sixty-three cases afwhatever, and present either points as heve been repeatedly ruled n other cases, or involve mere questions of fact. It is certainly very desirable to elevate the standard of the profession, but it will be universally found to be the case that, so far as ability is concerned, the Bench and the Bar are never very widely separated, and, unless a shorter cut can be found than the weeding out of incompetent lawyers, any prospects of immediate relief may as well be abandoned. Nor will the centralization of the Court at any one place; at Springfield or elsewhere, furnish the desired relief. Undoubtedly such a centralization is most dedrable, but it will not reduce the number of causes, the voluminousness of the records, the appeals brought for delay merely, the number of the Reports, nor the delay in bringing them out. For these evils other remedies must be found. It is believed that they can be found, and we shall hereafter indicate a plan which will reach the THE PENNSYLVANIA REIGN OF TERROR

Our issue of yesterday contained a startling

ecord of outlawry in the anthracite coal re

atrocious and fiendish depredations of a se cret society, banded together for purposes of violence, arson, and murder, and known as the Molly Magnires. The organization resembles that of the "Molly Maguires" for merly in Ireland, who worked in secret to murder landlords, bailiffs, agents, attorneys, Judges, jurors, and all other parties who were obnoxious to them. The Pennsylvania Molly Magaires have thus far killed and burned with impunity. They have successfully defied the law, because the authorities have virtually made no attempt to suppress their outrages. They have held their Church in sovereign contempt, although the Church is supposed to have more influence over its communicants than the civil authorities. They have scouted at the warnings of the Archbishop of the State, and threatened with violence the local priests who have remonstrated with and rebuked them. They cognize no authority, and ravage, plunder and burn, with even more freedom than the savages of the Western frontier, or the Kn. Klux of the South. The result is that a condition of anarchy prevails in the coal regions of Pennsylvanie, and peaceful, respectable. industrious people are at the mercy of these villains, who are less merciful than the Thugs of India. Coal operators and superintendents have been murdered; corpses of their victims are daily taken from the rivers. One faction of these desperadoes have murdered twenty persons in a week. Mining towns have been fired by them to furnish opportunities for riot and plunder. Telegraph-operators have been driven from their offices and threatened with death if they transmitted any account of their depredations and crimes. Well-to-do citizens of that region have suddenly disappeared. Farmers, iners, and school-teachers have been attacked and killed upon the roads and in their homes. No one is spared. Old men, feeble women, and little children are among their victims. When they cannot find victims among innocent people, they murder each other. These men who belong to the Molly Maguires are Irish colliers who are out of work. As there are now 30,000 colliers unemployed, and it is probable that this number will be largely increased by the stoppage of the iron and coal business, it is more than probable that the ranks of the Mollie Maguires will be reinforced, partly with men suffering from destitution and partly with those desperadoes who are ready at any time for deeds of vioence and blood. The organization will thus grow so powerful that it will compel all the unemployed to come into its ranks or use them as tools to carry out its bloody purposes. A state of anarchy now exists in that region worse than anythi the history of this country. What will it bo when winter fairly sets in, when business chanan has called a Convention in Indianapois entirely stopped and thousands more lis to-day to indorse this view of the case of workingmen are out of work and wages, who will naturally drift into this organization, and, rendered desperate by their circainstances, will be ready for any villainy the Molly Maguires may assign them to do A fearful responsibility rests upon the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. The apathy of the authorities has already resulted in the murders of scores of innocent, peaceful people, and the desperadoes are growing bolder and bolder as they find that no one interferes with them. Such a state of things is not only horrible to reflect upon, but it is a disgrace to the State which fails to protect its people. It is no longer a labor question, no longer a matter to be settled between the employers and the employed. It is a matter to be settled between the State and a gang of desperadoes and outlaws setting the laws of the State at defiance. It is a rebellion organized by a mob of cutthroats against the peace and security of society, and it is the duty of the State authorities to crush this rebellion, if they have to kill every man engaged in it, not only to guarantee immedicte protection, but the future security of this

extensive region.

ARISTOCRACY VS. PLUTOCRACY. Our fundamental law, the Constitution of the United States, contains this provision: "No patent of nobility shall be granted by the United States. . . . No State shall grant any patent of nobility." The object of this provision was to prevent, not only an aristocracy, but a plutocracy, A good share of the framers of the Constitution were rich men, but none of them had the colossal fortunes which dazzle this latter-day age. They saw that England was controlled by the titled grandees whose robber ancestors had portioned out the soil between them, and they wished to guard against any such subjugation of the many to the few in America. If titles were forbidden, they thought that central figures around which fortunes might cluster would be wanting. But industrial improvement has become so gigantic that the life of one man is long enough in these days of speculation to permit the accumulation of of the details in the story of the Sharon wedding is a case in point : In 1864 Mr. Sharon lost his entire fortune. In the decade since incompetent men will succeed in passing the then he has made many millions. A Nevada railroad, for which he never paid a cent, is now yielding him \$12,000 a day. He owns thousands of feet of unmined gold. It is mined and milled and coined for him. His that, of the 152 cases reported and decided in from 1875 to 1881,-thanks to he money. the last volume of the Illinois Reports, He is a man of great ability, certainly, in eighty-nine were reversed and sixty-three the way of absorbing the earnings of

gold State, with its handful of population will have only men of gold as its Stewart, and Jones, and Sharon are a trio of plutocrats. Would their influence be more prosed to republican institutions if Sharon were Duke of Comstock (he is called King of the Comstock Ledge now), Earl of Truckee, iscount Reno, or Baron Gold-hill ?--or if Jones were Duke of Eldorado, Marquis of Winnemuces, Earl of White Pine, Baron Washoe, or Lord Bullion?-or if Stewar were Duke of Nevada, Marquis of Ophir, Lord Carson, Earl of Pahranegat, or Baron Stewart of Oreville? The last phrase would distinguish Stewart of Oreville from Stewart of Garlies, in the British Pecrage. American title sounds quite as well as the English one. And, in view of the overweening influence of these absorbants of wealth the title might be but a fitting ornament If caste is to be purely a question of eash why not call our nabobs Dukes as well as Senators"? It has been said that only rich man could sit in the Senate. While there are many notable exceptions to this sweeping statement, it is rapidly becoming the rule

Unless public attention is called to this point, the Senate will come to resemble the ristocratic House of Lords far too closely. gions of Pennsylvania, growing out of the Vhen Jim Nye was asked why he did not seek for re-election as Senator from Nevada, he said: "Why, the man who wants the seat has a gold-mine." So Nye went out and the man with a gold-mine came in. He has been a good Senator, but his mine, not his mind, first made him one.

The American people have shown, since the formation of the Government, a keen horror of any form of aristocracy. Public feeling killed the "Order of the Cincinnati," established soon after the War of Independ ence. Even Washington's membership could not save it. The same feeling was displayed when Gen. Sherman suggested the expediency of keeping up the army organizations forever by admitting the eldest sons of members. No, said the public, let the Society nevish with the men who formed it. Its mission will be ended then. Let the last dozen, the last four members, finally the last member, meet on the anniversary, drink to the memories of the dead .- and die. We will have no hereditary succession, no privileged class, no men enjoying honors because their far-off ancestors deserved well of their country. It is well that this feeling should The Republic thrives best on an even soil. But it is not well that an aristocracy of wealth should be fastened upon the country. The less money has to do with elections and politics the better. The less re spect the mere ownership of money commands the better. It is far better for the country that wealth should be distributed rather than concentrated. There would be fewer gigantic undertakings, but the greatest happiness of the greatest number would be better assured. The remedy for the power of a plutocracy is not very plain. It is probably to be sought, first, in the higher education of the masses, and then in the interdiction of grapts of pub lie property to private corporations, and in rigid legislative control of the corporations. after their formation. Most of the colosse fortunes of to-day have been based on subsidies granted in aid of private enterprises. and have been swollen by the skillfully-selfish control of mammoth corporations, founded, nominally to enrich the stockholders, and really to allow Directors A and B to rival Midas and Crossus. Inordinate wealth has too much power. Have we rejected the anthority of an aristocracy only to bow to the power of a pluteeracy?

THE DOG OR THE TAIL? There are a few gentlemen scattered about through the Northwest who are still discussing this perplexing economic problem : Does the dog wag the tail, or the tail wag the dog? Among these Mr. S. M. Smith, in this State, and a gentleman of the historic name of James Buchanan, in Indiana, still cli belief that the tail wags the dog. Mr. Buand Mr. Smith wants a Convention to meet for the same purpose at Springfield Jan. 19 next. Mr. Smith is the Secretary of the State Farmers' Association, which was originally an organization for the discussion of questions of special import to the agricultural commu nity. But Mr. Smith, with gubernatorial aspirations deeply impressed upon his soul, changed the functions of this association into that of a political machine for his own and his confederates' political uses about a year his vaulting ambition has leaped still higher | and further. No pent-up Utica now contracts his powers. He evidently has the Presidency in his eye, for he writes to a Mr. Swinett, of Iowa, that he desires his next Convention to regard for past experience than he has for the pendents," or the "Grangers," or the "Anti-

wagged the dog. It has been the experience of many rightthinking men who have come together for some practical reform that the played-out bummers and dead-beats hanging on at the skirts of existing parties would attach themselves to the new movement, and drag it into the mire. This experience was repeated in the case of the honest farmers who went into the Grange movement. Nothing was further from the purpose of most of them than to serve as a lever to lift the Democratic party into power. But this is just what they did, under the pernicious guidance of men who had lost their standing in the existing political parties. In Iowa, where the "Independents" made a straight-out fight under the defeated by 40,000 majority, notwithstanding the support of the Democrats. In Illinois and Indiana, where they encountered both the Republican and the Democratic curing the success of the latter. But in both cases they dug their own grave and they will run a "last-ditch" candidate for

to sacrifice their advantages of organization by temporizing with any side-show which Mr. S. M. Smith may organize in this State, or Mr. James Buchanan may get up in Indiana There is no chance for the Smiths or the Buchanans, and it is simply a question how many voters they can induce to make a temperary sacrifice of their right of suffrage by throwing their ballots away on them.

The two parties before the people fro now until after the Presidential election are the Republican and Democratic parties. they are entirely adequate to abs esent on one side or the other all the political issues of the day, there is no necessity, pse, or excuse for a third party, and it is simply absurd and preposterous to attemp any such organization. Every divergence from one party must necessarily be to the a vantage of the other, since success lies be tween the two. Every Republican Granger therefore, who joins Mr. Smith's insane mov ment in this State practically goes over to the Democratic party. This was sufficiently apparent before the election; it was made absolutely certain by the election. the Grangers or any other class of men have real political grievances, they must choobetween the Republican party and Dem crat party to right them. If they have an practical reform to work out, they must de cide for themselves which of the two parties is the more likely to accomplish it. As for Smith in this State, and certain prototypes i other States, we can well understand why they should insist that the tail wags the dog, since they are a part of the tail and can never hope to be of the body. But we cannot conceive that any large number of people in the West will sustain the fallacy after the late ex-

THE TREASURY RAIDERS. The Sanborns, Jaynes, and other parasit of the Treasury Department, which were swept away by the repealing acts of the las sion of Congress, will be in Washington in force this winter, demanding to be reinstated All the Republican members of Congress who took an active part in exposing and denouncing the rascality of the special jobbers had to encounter their opposition at the fall election They made a direct effort to defeat Mr. For ter, of Ohio, who was, however, sustained by is constituents. These men, under the championship of Butler, propose to appeal to the Republicans in Congress to renew the contracts whereby these men can levy blackmail upon the commercial community and plunder the Treasury of its revenues. The special ground they will take is the

the revenues from the tariff in '73-'4 were less than those of the previous year, and this falling off they will declare to be due to smuggling. This is very weak. The revenue from customs last year was over \$163, 000,000, which was in excess of the needs of any honest and economical administration of the Government. The smuggling done in the United States is comparatively very light when compared with the immense frontier. It has always existed along the Canada bor der, smuggling being quite easy into Vernont, New York, and perhaps into Michigan. The other form of smuggling is that by pas sengers from Europe who purchase largely of aces, and perhaps diamonds. This form of nuggling exists all the world over, and, if it more excessive in the United States than elsewhere, it is because we refuse to learn by experience that the most certain preventive smuggling is to take away the inducemen therefor. A low rate of tax on lace would break up smuggling, because then the lace could be purchased here at such a smell advence or the European prices that it would not com pensate the risk of smuggling. Mr. Butler, in behalf of his clients, will make an appeal to the Republican party to restore these parasites to their position as licensed blackmailers and farmers of the revenue. Republican party in Congress has possibly heard all the appeals from Mr. Butler that it can afford. It has done for Mr. Butler all that he can decently ask. It recognized and carried him with Javne, Simmons, Sanborn, and all the others of his peculiar associates for years. Last summer, a Republican Congress get rid of the scandal of Butler's friends, and the people of Massachusetts then disposed of Butler himself. The Re publican party in Congress will not disturb them in the solitude to which they have been consigned.

THE SUBSIDIZED PAILWAYS OF ILLINOIS

Last spring some of the Illinois municipali-ties that had subscribed to the capital stock of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Rail. ago at the Bloomington meeting. Since then I road in this State filed a bill before the Circuit Court of McLean County, alleging that the Board of Directors of that Company had misapplied the funds and credit of the Company, had issued bonds and capital stock without consideration, and was about to give inaugurate measures for the perfecting of a | a perpetual lease of the whole property to 'National Independent party,' as well as the Pennsylvania Company. Upon filing perfecting such a party in all the States of | the bill, Judge Tipton granted an injunction the Northwest." Mr. Smith has no more and appointed a Receiver of the road, by whom it has been managed ever since. The rules of grammar. If he had, he would old management tried by various means and have known that he has entered upon a fool's by suits in the United States Courts to oust mission, and that the late elections effectually | the Receiver, and have the property returned smashed, as political machines, the "Inde- to its former management, but all such efforts failed. The case has now been decided Monopolists," or whatever the proposed new by Judge Tipton on its merits as disclosed by party may call itself. In one word, the so- the bill and answers, and, while acquitting called Farmers' party was playing tail to the the Directors personally of any fraud, he Democratic dog, and the result demonstrated | holds that the management has been exthat the dog wagged the tail, not that the tail | tremely loose. This road is 111 miles long, and built for the most part upon the broad prairie. The towns and counties voted their bonds to the amount, we think, of some \$596,000, receiving an equal amount of capital stock. It seems that outside of this municipal subscription there was little or no money ever paid in. The Directors made a contract with the "Morgan Construction Company" to build the road, and paid to that Company \$1,400. 000 of capital stock, and \$2,000,000 firstmortgage bonds, -in all \$3,400,000; also, the municipal bonds \$600,000, making \$4,000\$000. They confessed a debt due to the same Company of \$457,000, and had just voted secondmortgage bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, when the injunction was served. Here was a catch-title of "Anti-Monopoly," they were total payment of \$5,457,000 for building 111 miles of railway, or over \$54,000 per mile. The Directors, as we stated, were about to lease the road when their proceedings were interrupted by the injunction. Bud the lease parties, they merely succeeded in se- been executed, it will be readily seen that the capital stock held by the municipalities would have been virtually extinguished. The Court chanted their own Requiem. The result of has directed that there be a gurvey of the acthe recent elections has convinced the Demo- tual cost of the road, that there be a statement crats that they are in the majority in this, of account between the Company and the Concountry under their own banner. The Re- struction Company, with s view of setting publicans still claim the privilege of doubting aside all payments of bom is or stock to that it; but the Democrats are so sanguine that | Construction Congrany over and above what it was honestly entitled to. The same Judge, short ribs, and 10 1-8@10 1-4e for short clear.

Alighwines were less active and steady, at gramme definitely fixed, they are not going to the short ribs.

But he might be all this and compromises or combinations with the that Directors of railroad companies were not express trains. To this impropriate the way of the compromises or combinations with the that Directors of railroad companies were not express trains. To this impropriate the street of stockholders, ond-class, carriages is largely

and could no more abuse their trust or waste and squander the property of the stockholders than could any trustee, or executor, or other person charged with a fiduciary duty. The case of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad is but one of several other roads in like circumstances, in which the municipalities of this State are largely interested.

A CASE OF CONVERSION. If there be in all this world an entity estitution needing conversion to good priniples and good morals, it is a morning joural of this city, once the organ of the Dem ocratic party and of the Rebellion, at present a "What-is-it?" but claiming to be a representative of independent journalism! Tax TRIBUNE has already made some headway in bringing about a reformation in the princieles, if not in the morals, of this nondescript heet. We had, in a recent issue of THE TRIEUNE, made certain remarks on the character and nature of our Government. These remarks were not to the taste of the whileu organ, of what is now called by it a " putrid miniscence." We were charged with claimng that the United States is a nation,a nation in an unqualified sense, -as much a nation as France, Germany, or Great Britain. No," answered the nondescript, "we are not a nation; we are both a nation and a confederacy." "To say that we are not both a nation nd a confederacy is pregnant with great evil. It is leaning towards centralization." We replied that the principle that we were, in any

sense, al confederacy, justified secession on condition broken of the compact or contract on which the confederacy was based. Whereupon the morning "What-is-it?" makes answer in substance as follows: "You falsify; I never said we were a confederacy in any sense. We are not a confederacy at all. We are a nation, pure and simple. I always said we were a nation. Don't I know that, if were to maintain that this country is a confederacy in any sense whatever, I should be maintaining the right of secession on condition broken? I never said we were a confederacy." It is instructive to quote the precisa words of the short but decisive controversy. Says the Times, Nov. 24: "The Times, no more satisfied with the half-told truth of the secessionists than with the half-told truth of the centralist, rejects the conclu of both; and, bringing out the whole truth, affirms the true theory of the Constitution to be, that we are both a nation and a confederacy of States; in some things we are na tional and not State or federative : in all others we are State or federative, and not national." Says THE TRIBUNE in reply. Nov. "Both claims are in the wrong according to the Times; for it informs us the United States is both a nation and a confederacy. We take issue with it just there. The United States is a nation, . . . in

no sense a confederacy. On the supposi tion that we are, in any sense, a confederacy, the door is left open for nullification secession on the ground that the terms of the compact on which the confederacy was based have been disregarded. The right of secession, on condition broken, is inseparable from a confederacy." And the Times, Nov. 27: "To recite even

small part of the overwhelming mass of evidence which our history has produced, showing that we are a nation, and not in any sense a confederacy of nations, would require a volume." A confederacy of nations is precisely the same as a confederacy of States, since a confederact can be formed only by the contract sovernign parties, and State and nation, when sovereign bodies. mean precisely the same thing.

Now here is a genuine case of conversion The quondam organ of the "putrid reminis cence" is made a proselyte to good Republic. an principles, and leans as much towards centralization as do we. We could only wish that it might persevere twenty-four hours in these good principles. If it believes in them. why does it not, instead of wasting its energy to no purpose, turn about and advocate them? The adherents of the putrid remmiscence still read its columns, and it certainly can do no better than endeavor to elevate them to at least the moral level which it has reached itself.

BATTWAY REFORM IN PAGLAND

An important change in railroad passenger travel in England has been inaugurated which the meagre cable dispatches did not render intelligible. Hitherto, upon all British railroads provision was made for three classes of travel. The rape varied from 4 cents to 6 cents per mile for first class : from 3 cents to 4 cents for second class; and averaged 2 cents per mile for third class. Orignally, the third-class carriages, which were provided pursuant to act of Parliament, were ran separately, in slow trains, the law requiring each company to run a third-class train the entire length of the road, each way, daily. These were designated Parliamentary trains, and the receipts therefrom were exempt from taxation. ' The speed was to be not less than 12 miles an hour, which rate was seldom exceeded, whereas the er.press trains attained an average speed of 40 to 50 miles an hour including stoppages. Eventually the Midland Railway Company began running third-class carriages in conjunction with the regular trains. The other companies were obliged to adopt the same policy. The Midland has now led off with a still greater reform. It has abolished secondclass carriages, and determined to furnish the first-class accommodations at second-class rates. The rates charged by this Company are, therefore, 3 cents per mile for first class and 2 cents for the other class. This radical proposition was approved by the shareholders at a meeting held on the 17th inst., but, in deference to the wishes of rival companies, a conference was agreed upon to consider the details of the proposed change. On the day following, at a meeting of the Directors of five leading milways, it was resolved to continue the running of three classes of car-

It is difficult for an American to compre hend the full significance of the proposed change. In England society is divided into three classes-the upper, middle, and lower. The proposition to mix the upper and middle classes was therefore received with much indignation. District meetings of the shareholders of the Midland Railway were held, at which the insolence of second-class passengers was indicated, and this startling conundrum propounded: "If the proposal were carried out, how could then travel even first-class without an escort?" The entire blame was thrown upon Mr. Allport, the General Manager of the Midland, and, at the Manchester meeting his progressive views were accounted for by the fact that "Mr. Allport has been to America, and here is the upshot of it.'

It may be well to reneark that this sam Company has introduced Pullman sleeping and drawing-room cars, which are run in all its. express trains. To this improvement ript sec-

utable. If the "upper class" do not wish to associate with the middle class of can secure private carriages or state-rooms on the Pullman trains. As the Midland oper. ates 1,024 miles of road, should the ref prove desirable the conformity of the con peting companies will only be a quention of time. In any event, the experim watched with interest.

GAME IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The subject of game has always bear great importance in England and Scothad, and the recent report of the Parliamentary Commi-tee on Game Laws may naturally be looked to fu some interesting facts. This expectation is relief in the details and estimates contained in the report, which place the wild animals of frequency, Britain in a new light, as ministers to the way of the poor, and contributors to the wealth or the poor, and country. These facts were elicited by a re-careful examination of various classes of people connected with the retail distribution of game, game-keepers, furriers, and the representative of various industries into which the four-foots animals enter in one way or another.

The most valuable animal running wild among the most valuable animal running was around the turnip-fields and meadows is the rable, whom the Committee has condemned to deal as common vermin. This verdict appears to be based upon its reproductive fertility and grown asefulness. The first claim the little phir makes is his excellence and cheap ess a article of food. His flesh is preferred to had er's meat, not only by poor people, but sta change of diet by the more fortunate. A paire rabbits weighing 4 pounds would cost 2 shilling and would thus be obtained for about half cost of butcher's meat. The popularity of the animal for the dinner-table may be assume from the circumstance that it brings a high price on Fridays and Saturdays, when the perpeople are paid their week's wages. The field of the English rabbit is more delicals and paid table than that of the American variety, and de serves the high esteem in which it has been held The Committee estimate that 27,000,000 raboare annually bred in Groat Britain and Irela which are equivalent to 24,000 tors of anim food, representing at a low estimate £1,350,000 In addition to the value of the rabbit as foo age value of a rabbit-skin is 2 pence, which would amount to £225,000 for the min stated, and would increase the value of the English rabbit-crop to the astonishing sum of

The hare is a scarcer animal then the rabit and more expensive. It is an article of hum entirely out of reach of the poor man. The ar nual crop of hare is estimated at 2,000,000. To brown hare is the more valuable, being worth shillings, while his skin sells for 4 pence. The average price of the hare is about 2 and lings 6 pence. Thus the hare would represent £275,000. About 10,000,000 ra.bit-skinsu annually exported, bringing in exchange as Russia, there dressed and returned to Engin under another name. In England the pelts a made into muffs, boas, and such things of cheap description, the down combed from them being used principally for stuffing ted-ticks. The preparation of the skins for various uses give employment to 8,000 people, men, women, and children, who earn in the aggregate somethin like £140,000 during the season. Some of the for is mixed with ordinary wool is the me ture of hats, the exportation of which to the United States and France, in spite of the 35 per cent ad valorem duty imposed by our Gover-ment and 10 per cent by the French, realized is 1872 not less than £642,802.

As an offset against the commercial value these mischievous animals is the injury they in flict upon the agriculturalist. It is this which has induced the Committee to declare war and them by designating them verm:). By each ing them from the protection of the Game by permitted to make what compensatory profit he can out of their bodies. There is little dates of their becoming extinct, for it requires but a ommon with rabbits innumerable.

The feathered game is more carefully pro tected. No siterations are recommended in th laws regarding partridges and phessants, a land-owner as the ibis of Egypt, the vulture of Hindostan, or the wren of the Emerald Isla The game quadrupeds of Englant are a democian luxury. The former are a sor ree of prof. and a relief to the poor; the latter mercif an object of cruel, if healthy, amusement to the

The discovery just made by the New York press of the efforts made all rout olis to steal away its business. Evening Post to call the city "B in Commerce." In a sharp artisle the points out the lethargic policy wifer has mitted the demands of the day to entgrow the handling facilities of the city. Secure in belief that no power could dive from its natural outlet, New Yori has clung to her puny floating elevators, and n tie no afforto abolish the tedious and expensive system of transfers which add unnecessary extortions levied upon both shipper and aggravate both by delay. It doe nother o point out the struggle for supremee external lines of railroad, nor to declare the New York is behind the age, is a growing o struction to commerce, and must wike from its sleep soon or bid its matural supremacy a long fareweil." Other journals take a m view of the situation. They look for relief, without a certain nervous impati neo. promised double-track freight-line which Vn derbilt is planning, and which lestes noth for the city to do but provide the 1 toper faci ties for transfer of freight to ships. Among the confident belie manifest destiny of the Metropolis .o cou the Western grain-trade is the Journ merce, but the consolation it gives or fains t words of history and one of warning, which a worth careful attention. It has been the p only lighterage and towage upon anul grain, but, if an elevator were engaged to charge a load, an extra three-quarters of a cont to be paid by the consiguee. Resistance to the extortion involved the receiver in through delays and other annoyance. nade the payment of blackmail prefer to to consequences of refusal. Last winter ships and receivers found an opportunity. When the made use of. The lines of th crowded bosond any possibility of name grain. Every siding, turn-out, and depot full; the road was jammed, and were inevitable. Receivers conbe compelled to receive any grain the exact lot sent th select such cars as they demanded from eral mass was simply impossible. The rei rout after much desiberation, proposed a plan of a lief by massing different grades of gain rapidly as possible, and distributing the due to each shipper. The Produce Exchange adopted the plan, demanding a concession of the extra charge for delivery, but made no con this as to the elevator-honus exacted of the cons The Journal of Commerce points out the pect of a similar fam this season, and plain advises shippers to take advantage of press circumstances to insest upon fair tres

The City of Cincinnati has a population, Fe baps, of 300,000 persons of all ages and so. In ner annual exhibit of productions and me. facture is a very large item of beet, of white total, it is stated, 9,000,000 gallons were suit for domestic consumption. Assuming tadults of that city at 60,000, this allow equal to 250 galions a year for each, or, ending Sundays, half a gallon a day. In addition thus, the counsemption of pative vine and inge

ed wine is very large, not to usy staple production of whisir, nati alone manufactured 7,500.5 chronic secretity of water in the gat a necessity for substitutes in the people seem to have a livel consumption of liquor, it must be in a State where the people an that they will not tolerate a licen where liquor is sold theoretics thority of law. In October last t down an amendment to the Coming for licensing the sale of liquor continues free to

We inadvertently wrote Copera Galileo, in the article published ; in the article published; in the article published; in graviering Lord Acton's letter.

BLOOMINGTO

the Ladies' Library Special Dispatch to The Chie

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 29.—I bray Fair closed last night, and great success financially and oth for presents to the most popular interest than anythin more transpired here for years transpired hundreds of interests that Opera-House, where at a late the Opera-House, where at a late the polls were still open, and vorther result as follows: Most pp Cordon Weed over Charles L. Ca Most popular lady, Mrs. (horarian, water set. Most pp the Bor. J. W. Dinsmore, Se terian Church, over R. M. Methodist. Ugliest doctor on recor P. Worrel, ex-President of the Association, who was presented we Cordon Weed was sentenced in a set up "a feast for the lawyets a will do so in first style to-morrow; when it Hotel.

Phonix Hotel.

The Gospel meetings of the Christian Association closed to-Ohrstian Association closed to-immense union meeting in Duri was addressed by Mrs. Jennie F. Barnell, of Aurora, and J. V. Fa tago, on the subject, "Decision The next town to be labored with tire Committee of the Young M

THE INDICTMENT AGAIN

Bis Counsel Move to H Fixed for the Criminal District-Attorney Declar-in the Innocence of Mr. From the New York Tribune Soon after Theodore Tilton ha for damages against the Rev. Hen-er, he was indicted for an allege pastor of Plymouth Church. Ex-

brought the matter yesterday before of the City Court. There we Mr. Morris-If the Court ple man a motion, to the effect that a for the trial of the indictment no this court against Mr. Tilton. I we the District Attorney that the 8th be the day fixed for proceeding wi that, in case the matter in any pending in the Court of Appa-sided in time for us to proceed case upon the day fixed in Dec proceed with the trial of the ind proceed with the trial of the money of one case involves to the other, so that either can be ame, and we desire that one can bould be disposed of as soon as a District-Attorney Winslow—I of

District-Attorney Winslow—I of morning as a matter of courtesy, of motion served upon me to apper ime fixed for this indictinent. I reeding wholly integular, and shout a precedent; at least not by any a fine code does not provide for any fig. A short time ago, I move Court the trial of one branch of the Court replied that they could me case at a time, and declined to mm. con. case is set down for the month, and I have been as month, and I hase been at to ascertain the position of rounsel as to their position in the m informed that they will be read to proceed with the trial of the cast. I deay also that the Court he fix a day for the trial of this ind if the District-Attorney does not p Ex-Judge Morris-The District sexed the question in the case. W begged the question in the case. We proceed with both cases on the structure want the same day fixed. So the cvil sunt is not ready we can proceed the cvil sunt is not ready we can proceed the cvil sunt is not ready. has of the indictment. The preparation of the shall be ready in both, for the same questions. The Moulto hoper, therefore, that the main

tied first. We do not ask delay, but be cases may be so arranged that there can be tried. I submit that t ther can be tried. I submit that the designated.

District Attorney Winslow—I say say it suit will be ready in January.

Ex-Judge Morris—Well, it it is so in in January, what harm will the sating some day for the trial of the add if the civil suit goes on will lone? I snownit that this should here is an intention to try this is latte.

District-Attorney Winslow appearattled by Mr. Morris' last remarkather sharpley: "I only wish yorks in reply to comusel. So far i ready to try this issue, and is as

actitled Attorney W insulva appearation by Mr. Morris' last remarkather sharpley: "I only wisn yords in reply to counsol. So far a ready to try this issue, and is at a trial, I am in felt sympathy with elieved that this issue chould nearly day, and I have never be the proposed of the state of the state of the same and the proposed of the state of the same and the same are the same and the same are the sam in early day, and I have belief in taproper or unreasonable delay in tand. So far as I am concerned, thy or officially, I have course body sames of the party accused in this have always acted in this belief." This remark caused a sensatic spectators, and ex-Judge Morris, busfeet, ranked in vicorous tone pectators, and ex-Judge actions feet, replied in vigorous tous cave been doing a great wrong."

District-Attorney Winslow (ver-If that theory is dangerous tous the part of th I can't help it. It is to shall act upon personally and believe in an early trial of the istang must be done in order. No usualed for here, or would be justed to the power of the Court aday for trial, that power applications and those imprisoned to an such eases the Court has no trials, if the District-Attorney and the court had a such eases the Court has no trials, if the District-Attorney and the caproper. If the District-Attorney is injured have their remedy. Ex-Judge Morris insisted that ywer over its own records, the case of the court had not the power the court had not the powe

OCEAN STEAMSHIP ! Y YORK, Nov. 29. - Arrivehland, from Bremen; Bolive Four Philadelphia, and Westphalia, fare arrived out.

Why Senator Morton Took the Late Political Car Why Senator Morton Took the Late Political Can in the Editor of the San Francisco Ch. Sin: In an article published it the 13th, the following passage of the 13th pass the "upper class" do not state with the middle class, they rivete carriages or state-rooms on trains. As the Midland oper-alles of road, should the reform de the conformity of the comnies will only be a question of ny event, the experiment will be

E IN GREAT BRITAIN.

of game has always been one of of game has always been one of nee in England and Scoth nd, and ort of the Parliamentary Commit-laws may naturally be looked to for ng facts. This expectation is real is and estimates contained in the which the who annuals of oreal whight, as ministers to the wants ad contributors to the wealth of These facts were elicited by a very nation of various classes of people the retail distribution of game, furriers, and the representatives ies into which the four-footed

ble animal running wild among ids and meadows is the rabbit, mmittee has condemned to death main. This verdict app are to be reproductive fertility and general he first claim the little tabbit excellence and cheap ess as as.
His flesh is preferred to buch d. His flesh is preferred to hatch tonly by poor people, but as a to by the more fortunate. A pairtof ing a pounds would cost 2 shillings, is be obtained for about half the re's meat. The popularity of the dinner-table may be assumed unstance that it brings a higher ays and Saturdays, when the poor aid their week's wages. The flesh a rabbit is more delies a and release. rabbit is more delice s'and pale h rabbit is more delica s'and pais-t of the American variety, and de-the esteem in which it has been held to estimate that 27,603,000 rabbits bred in Groat Britain and Ireland, quivalent to 24,000 tors of animal ning at a low estimate £1,350,000. to the value of the rabbit as food, article of marchandian. The ages t to £225,000 for the number above would increase the value of the

pensive. It is an article of luxury of reach of the poor man. The anhare is estimated at 2,000,000. The at the more valuable, being worth 3 lie his skin sells for 4 pence. The of the bare is about 2 shilo. Thus the hare would represent 0. About 10,000,000 rabbit-skins are ed, bringing in exchange some oried, bringing in erchange some o silver-gray rabbit-skin is sent to dressed and returned to England or name. In England the pelts are suffs, boas, and such things of a stion, the down combed from them uncipally for stuffing ted-ticks. The f the skins for various uses gives earn in the aggregate something during the season. Some of the with ordinary wool in the manufac-the exportation of which to the and France, in spite of the 35 per em duty imposed by our Govern-per cent by the French, realized in than £642,802.

t against the commercial rulus of us animals is the injury they inagriculturalist. It is this which the Committee to de lare war upon gnating them verm: By excludthe protection of the Game hws, ho suffers by their depredations is make what compensatory profit he sur bodies. There is little darger ming extinct, for it requires but a f unmolested happiness to peopleta rabbits innumerable.

rations are recommended in the ng partridges and pheasants, and us birds are still as secred to the the ibis of Egypt, the valture of or the wren of the Emerald Isla.

adrupeds of Englant are a demotion; the feathered game a patri-The former are a source of prof. the poor; the latter merely an mel, if healthy, amusement to the

efforts made by the New York orts made all rout I the metro. i away its Susiness, indices the to call the city "B yan Winkle a." In a sharp article the Fost the lethargic policy which has fordemands of the day to congrow the nitties of the city. Secure in the nitties of the city, Secure in the ontiet. New York has clung to ting elevators, and n de no effort he tedious and expensive system of wied upon both shipper and receiver, o both by delay. It doe not healtate the struggle for supremeer by the s of railroad, nor to declare that s behind the age, is a growing obbid its matural supremacy a long ther journals take a more confident stuation. They look for relief, not ettain nervous impair nee, to the public-track freight-line which Ven-lenning, and which leaves nothing to do but provide the proper facilisfer of freight to tiny of the Metropolis .o control grain-trade is the Journ t of Control grain-trade is the Journ t of Control to the consolation it gives et fains two tory and one of warning, which are a state tion. It has been the pracrailread combination to charge not see and towage upon and like of an elevator were engaged to distance the pracrat three-constants of a cent, d, an extra three-quarters the consignee. Recistance to the uvolved the receiver in ays and other annoyances, which of refusal. Last winter shipper a found an opportunity, which they . The bnes of the opposit in were and any possibility of any siding, turn-out, and def road was jammed, and lied to receive any grain t lot sent them, and to as simply impossible. The religious deliberation, proposed a plan of resume different grades of grains a proposed, and deliberation of the second deliberation of the second deliberation of the second deliberation.

a shipper. The Produce Exchange plant demanding a concession of the of or delivery, but made no con litim vator-farms exacted of the consigned of Commerce points out the gra-limiter farm this season, and pluily pers to take advantage of prevailes to insist upon fair treatment by

of Cincinnati has a population, per 0,000 persons of all ages and set a sale exhibit of productions and mains very large item of beer, of which stated, 9,000,000 gallons were sold e consumption. Assuming the maissant city at 60,000, this allowance is gallons a year for each, or, excluding the party of the same price of party wine and impuri

wine is very large, not to say anything of the and the production of whish, of which Ciceinstalous manufactured 7,500,000 gallons. The natishose manufactured 1,500,500 gallons. The chronic scarcity of water in the Chio River begar necessity for substitutes in Chicinnati, and the people seem to have a lively thirs. This committee of liquor, it must be remembered, is in a State where the people are so temperat is in a State where the people are so temperat that they will not tolerate a license system, and that they me is sold theoretically without authere ilquor is sold theoretically without aubority of list. In Occount has the people voted form an amendment to the Constitution provid-ing for heening the sale of liquor in Ohio; and the sale of liquor continues free of all tax.

We insertently wrote Copernicus, instead of Gollee, in the article published yesterday mora-grarieums Lord Acton's letter.

BLOOMINGTON.

the Ladies' Library Fair - Gospe Meetings.

Special Dispetch to The Chicago Tribune. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 29.—The Ladies' Li-

grest success financially and otherwise. Voting for presents to the most popular persons excited interest than anything that has pired here for years, and atmaspired here for years, and atmaspired here for years, and atmased hundreds of interested people to
he Opera-House, where at a late hour last night
the polls were still open, and voting going on.
the polls were still open, and voting going on.
the polls were still open, and voting going on.
the polls were still open, and voting going on.
The polls were still open, and voting going on.
The polls were the polls with the polls were
the first water set. Most popular minister,
the first water set of the Scand Presbyterin Charch, over R. M. Borus, First
histodist. Ugliest doctor on record, Dr. Thomas
2. Worel, ex-President of the State Medical
lescention, who was presented with a small pig.
Cordon Weed was sentenced in a mock court to
make my as feast for the lawyers and Judges, and
rild as on infre style to-morrow, evening at the
Phasit Hotel.

Phonix Hotel.

The Gospel meetings of the Young Men's

The Gospel meetings of the Young Men's

Association closed to-night with an The Gospel meetings of the Found Men's Christian Association closed to-holy with an impece union meeting in Duricy Hall, which was addressed by Mrs. Jonoic F. Willing, K. A. Burell, of Arrora, and J. V. Farwell, of Chisago, on the subject, "Decision of Religion." The next town to be labored with by the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association is Pentiac.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST TILTON.

En Counsel Move to Have a Day fixed for the Criminal Trial-The District-Attorney Declares Mis Faith in the Innocence of Mr. Beecher.

Soo after Theodore Tilton had brought suit to damages against the Rev. Henry Ward Beachhave inducted for an alleged libel on the pasts of Plymouth Church. Ex-Judge Merris brought the matter yesterday before Judge Neul-son of the City Court. There were few specta-

Mr. Morris-If the Court please, I desire to pases motion, to the effect that a day be fixed for the trial of the indictment now pending in lies. his court against Mr. Tilton. I would suggest to the District Attorney that the 8th of pext month the day fixed for proceeding with the trial, so that, in case the matter in the civil suit hat, in case the matter in the civil cut, as pending in the Court of Appeals is not desided in time for us to proceed with the civil mass upon the day fixed in December, we can proceed with the trial of the indictment. The meparation of one case involves the preparation of the other, so that either can be tried at that time and we desire that one case or the other. ime, and we desire that one case or the other should be disposed of as soon as possible.

District-Attoroev Winslow—I came here this

District-attories whilstow—I came here the morning as matter of courteey. I had a notice of motion served upon me to appear and have a dise fixed for this indicument. I think the proceeding wholly irregular, and should not establish a precedent; at least not by any action of mine. spreadent; at least not by any action or mine be cold does not provide for any such proceed-ing. A short time ago, I moved in the City Court the trial of one branch of this cause, but Court the trial of one branch of this cause, but he Court replied that they could only take up seems at a time, and declined to fix a day. The mm. con case is set down for the 8th of next month, and I have been at some pains a secretain the position of defendant's commel as to their position in the matter, and I minformed that they will be ready and intend to proceed with the trial of the cause on that is, I deny also that the Court has the power is fix ady for the trial of this indicement, even the District-Attorney does not proceed with it. Ix-Judge Morris—The District-Attorney has baged the question in the case. We do not want hydge Morra-The District-Attorney has beged the question in the case. We do not want a proceed with both cases on the same day, but suply want the same day fixed, so that in case havil suit is not ready we can proceed with the rail of the indictment. The preparation of one mainvolves the preparation of the other, and a shall be ready in both, for both involve hame questions. The Moulton case is not have that interests the people; that is a side into growing out of the main issue. It is now, therefore, that the main issue should be half rich. We do not ask delay, but simply that; first. We do not ask delay, but simply that

Memors may be so arranged that one or the District Attorney Winslow-I suppose that Ithe Exhibits will be ready in January.

Exhibits will be ready in January.

Exhibits Morris—Well, if it is expected to go the January, what harm will there be in designing some day for the trial of this indictment; addit the civil suit goes on will any ha m be less? I should that this should be done if hereis an intention to try this issue in good bith.

base? I suomit that this should be done if here is an intention to try this issue in good sith.

District torney Winslow appeared somewhat settled by Mr. Morris' hast remark, and replied in the starpley: "I only wish to say a few yords in reply to counsol. So far as he says he a ready to try this issue, and is anxious to have strail. I am in full sympathy with him. I also eliered that this issue should be tried at nearly day, and I have never believed in any suproper or unreasonable delay in a trial of this find. So far as I am concerned, either person-thy or officially, I have enoughed, either person-thy or officially, I have course bodief in the invosites of the party accused in this scandal, and I have always acted in this belief."

This remark caused a sensation among the feet replied in vigorous tones, "Then you me been doing a great wrong."

District-Attorney Winslow (very deliberately). If that theory is dangerous to argue, can't help it. It is the theory I stall act upon personally and officially. I bister in an early trial of the issue, but everying must be done in order. No unseemly haste called for here, or would be justified. In remain the power of the Court to designate a day for trial, that power applies only to jail account and those imprisoned for felony. Even much eases the Court has no power to force in a fit the District-Attorney should think it impoper. If the District-Attorney should think it is mentioned have their remedy.

Evaluate Morris insisted that the Court had have over its own records, and the District-Attorney should think it is a mentioned the assertion. Judge should not the power to force the instant. Mr. Titton says that it is immaterial that case, civil or criminal, it tried first, profiled the question between Mr. Beecher and hand be brought before a jury at an early day.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

Fourtier. A conversation with Prof. Buel has been quoted to the courtary, and a class-lecture was produced warning against the false down as false and the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the state of the paragraph it might be thought the false does not the country that the paragraph it might be thought the false of the paragraph it might be thought the paragraph it is stated to this country that the paragraph it is stated to the country that the paragraph it is stated to the paragraph it is

FOREIGN.

Catholic Riots in Drazil-An Anti-Masonic Crusade.

The First Old Catholic Mass Celobrated in Berlin.

Archbishen Manning Declares . that All Catholics Must Maintain the Dogma of Infallibility.

Bockray Comfortably Quartered at Santander.

Revival of the Canadian Pacific Railway Scheme.

Serious Illness of Disraell.

SPAIN

DOCKBAY'S TREATMENT. Washington, D. C., Nov. 29 .- The Secretary of State has received a telegraphic communication from the American Minister in Madrid stating that Dockray's accommodations in Santander have been the best possible. He has been allowed to walk about the city, subject to police surveillance, and has been carefully provided for as to board and clothing.

THE ARMY.

MADRID, Nov. 29.—It is said that the army now purphers 100 100 mercents.

numbers 200,000 men, fully armed, and there are 40,000 men waiting for arms ordered from the

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from London states that MacGahan, the Heraid correspondent, has been released from prison by the Spanish authorities at the instance of the American Minister.

CREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—The Observer says Disraeli is too ill to leave town, and is unable to attend

to business. LONDON, NOV. 22.—A storm of great violence prevailed to-day on the coast. The bark Veteran was driven ashore and became a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were drowned. Many other Lordon of ner crew with drowned. Many other casualties are reported, with heavy loss of hife.

London, Nov. 89—5:89 a.m.—A cheular letter from Archbishop Manning was read in all the Catholic churches of this diocese yesterday, declaring that all persons who do not accept the dogma of Papal infallibility cease to be Catholice.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.
RIO JANEIRO, Nov. 29.—The religious excitement growing out of the conflict between the Catholic clergy and the civil authorities has culminated in serious disturbances in the Provinces of Persambuco and Parahiba. Sympathizers with the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco, re-cently sentenced for violation of the laws of the Empire, have made rictous demonstrations. Their cry is, "Down with the Masons." They have attacked several Mesonic lodges and bid de-fiance to the local authorities. Troops and ships have been dispatched to the disturbed dis-tricts.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Paris, Nov. 29 .- The municipal elections were held in this city to-day, with the following result : Radical condidates elected, 53 : Moderate Republicars, 5; Conservatives, 11. Second ballots will be required in six districts.

Rouher appeared before the Judge of Instruction Saturday, and was examined for several hours in regard to his alleged connection with an illegal Bonapartist Committee of appeal to

CANADA.

NEW RAILWAY COMPANY TO BE INCORPORATED.

OFTAWA, Can., Nov. 29.—Notice is given in the Official Gazette that application will be made at the next session of the Dominon Parliament for an act to incorporate a railway company, with full powers to construct, own, and operate a line of railway from Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, to some point in British Columbia, on he Pacific Coast.

> GERMANY. THE OLD CATHOLICS.

BERLIN. Nov. 29 .- Mass was celebrated to-day for the first time in this city by a priest of the Old Catholic Church. The congregation numbered about 300, of whom twenty received communion.

SCUSTANTIATED.

LONDON, Nov. 80-5:30 a. m.—A dispatch from Berlin says the editor of the Zeehitches, on his pudicial examination, fully substantiated his statements concerning Von Arnim's propositions to the Speener Gazette.

PROF. SEYMOUR.

A Card from the Mev. H. M. Torbert. To the Editor of the New York Times: .

As I am visiting England I have only just received your paper of Oct. 23. In that paper ceived your paper of Oct. 23. In that paper certain charges are made against Prof. Saymour, and, as I am in possession of the facts referred to in a way that no one class is, I owe it to Prof. Seymour as a simple act of justice, as well as to the public at large, to make these facts known.

First—At the time alluded to I was in the Senior Class at the Seminary. The Rev. C. C. Grafton had been a personal friend, whom I had visited, and whom I naturally invited in return to call upon me, or to stay with me any time he might be in the city. In doing this I was sumply extending a courtesy practiced by all the standents of the Seminary toward their friends. On the occasion referred to the Reverend gentleman remained with me part of two days while staying in the city. The visit was a private one, and of friendship merely. Any other construction part on it is entirely baseless.

Prof. Seymour had no more to do with it than the possesses the administrative and executive and

micrace, but I had always supposed the Seminary mission, but I had always imposed the Seminary as indeed a general one and that any presurter is good manding had a right to enter it and a Kappe dis members. I had many deprey visit me while in the Seminary; summy others a Prespectian minister. In fact, upon my admission, Dr. Forbes, then Dean, informed me that the great claim which the General Seminary had over discessin institutions was just this, that it was "general" and not confined to any one school "general" and not confined to any one school of the Church; and in this connection he once used the following words: "If any man is a Ritualist, let him be a Ritualist still, and if he is an Evangelical, let him be an Evangelical still." Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

THE IOWA EPISCOPATE

Reminiscences of the Late Bishop · Lee.

Successor. Sketches of the Various Candi-

dates for the Position. Special Correspondend of The Chicago Tribune. DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 28, 1874.
For the general reader the introduction to this letter can be made more interesting than the letter itself, with some recollections of the sainted

the Episcopstian Convention will elect at Daven-

port, Dec. 9. REMINISCENCES OF RISHOP LEE. Those readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE who heard Bishop Lee preach Bishop Whitehouse's funeral sermon will remember that he alluded to the coincidences between their lives. They were classmates, and about of an age. Lee succeeded Whitehouse at St. Luke's, Rochester. N. Y. Just after Whitehouse was elected Bishop of Illinois, Lee was called to the Bishopric of Iowa. Whitehouse died suddenly, and hardly had Le preached his funeral sermon than a sudden call came for Leo. Of them might the words of

Shakspeare have been said:

Tarry, dear cousin,
My soul shall keep thine company to heaven;
Tarry, sweet soul, for mine, then fly abreast,
As, in this glorious and well-foughten field,
We kept together in our chivalry.

But further: On the night that the Bishop

fell down stairs at Davenport, and bruised his hand, his son, Henry W., living at Kansas City, dreamed that his father had fatten down stairs, but that he had caught him in his arms at the foot of the flight, breaking his fall. So strongly did the dream impress him that he telegraphed to his father in the morning, stating what his dream had been, and asking if his father were well. He received a reply stating the accident, which had occurred at the hour of the dream,-2 a. m .. - but that it was not a serious one.

Death ensued from the fall precisely ninetytwo days after it occurred. Those two days lost the family \$10,000. The Bishop had an accident insurance policy for that amount, but to make the company liable death had to result within And, lastly, when, in June, 1854, the commit-

And, lastly, when, in June, 1854, the commit-tee appointed for the purpose was urging Dr. Lee to exchange his comfortable Rectors on the Genesce for a Bishopric in the their far Weat, a map of lows happened to be lying on the table during the conference. One of the members happened to cast his eye on the southeastern cotner. "Why, Brother Lee." he said, "if I believed in omous I would say you had a special call to our country. Look here," and he piaced his linger on the three adjoining countries.—Henfinger on the three adjoining counties,—Hen Washington, Lee. . Washington, Lee. Bishop Lee was the Angustus of this diocese

He found it one of clay, and left it one of mar-ble. His investments of the endowment fund of \$7,000 m wild lands produced enough money to build the Episcopal residence, valued at \$20,000, and there are still \$30,000 at the credit of the fund. As his monuments he has left Grace Cathedral, Danvenport, the most classic and beautiful ecclesistical edifice in the Northwest, and Griswold College and Theological Converse, with more enduring monuments in Seminary, with more enduring monuments in the memory of his flock and the annais of the

The Convention meets at Grace Cathedral, Devenport, Wednesday, Dec. 2. As there are 57 parishes in the diocese, with 43 clergymen in canonical residence, 22 votes in the clerical orde are necessary to an election and 29 in the laity, each parish sending, if it will, two or three delagates, though it case but one vote. The Diocess of Iowa has been by no means fairly represented in certain Eastern journals, which have declared it to be one wherein aiduous missionary labors are to be looked for among a scanty, scattered, and impoverished people. This is far from being the case. The diocese has 2,901 communicants, who last year contributed to the support of the Caurch 275,643 48. The Bishop receives \$2,000 a year, and occuries the handsome Episcocal residence completed but two years ago at a cost of \$20,000. The satary would have been inof \$20,000. The salary would have been increased during the life of Rishop Lee, were it not that, being of frugal habits, he declined to entertain a proposition to that effect. If the new Bishop desires a larger income, it can easily be made \$3,000. The beautiful Cathedral, planned by Potter, cost \$100,000, and is a building to rejoice the heart of a lover of churching to rejoice the heart of a lover of canted-architecture. That the moumbest will have a neld amply large enough to employ his abilities and zeal to the utmost is true, but the State is no longer in the primitive condition in which it was when Lee began his twenty years' labors. when a great part of the territory was still or cupied by the Indians. Iowa is the key, the advanced post, of the Western Episcopacy, and a field of immense possibilities—one that cannot

mour is charged with allowing the Rev. C. C. Grafton to come to the Seminary in the character of a semi-Professor, and publicly indoctinate the students on the subject of the Holy Eucharist.

Your article goes on to state that "several letters from Prof. Seymour were read flatly denying the assertions." After which Mr. Welsh, of Philadelphia, is reported as having presented convencing evidence of the eatire accuracy of the statements of Bishop Coxe, "by reading a letter writter a year ago to the Rev. Dr. Forbes," i. e., in plain English, asserting Prof. Seymour's denial to be falso.

I now proceed distinctly to substantiate Prof.

I now proceed distinctly to substantiate Prof.

Sevenour's denial:

First—At the time alluded to I was in the candidates of advanced views.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

INV DOR, Nov. 29.— Arrived — Steamers tenthand, from Bremen; Bolivia, from Oleslive Torn, Nov. 29.— Steamenips Ohio, from New York,

In an article published, from New York,

In an article published in your paper on the Sam Francisco Chronacte:

In an article published in your paper on the Sam Francisco Chronacte:

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In the Archbiehop of Canterbury had. In fact, he knew nothing about the invitation being given on tall. On finding that a number of the Sam Francisco Chronacte:

C. C. Grafton, I went to Prof. Seymour, and requested the Rev. C. C. Grafton, I went to Prof. Seymour, and requested the Rev. C. C. Grafton, I went to Prof. Seymour, and requested the Rev. C. C. Grafton, I went to Prof. Seymour, and requested the Rev. C. C. Grafton, I went to Prof. Seymour, a

pastor and preacher, but his views will hardly commend him to the majority. Fr. Sullivan, also of your city, has been frequently mentioned as likely to be the choice of the Convention, but his opposition to Prof. Seymour's confirmation will operate against him personally, non-sympathetic with Ritualism as the diocese is. Dr. Noah Hunt Schenck, now of St. Ann's, Brooklyn, N. Y., is well known also in Chicago, having been Rector of Trinity Church when it stood on Jackson street. He is a good orator, a sound churchman, without being either when it stood on Jackson street. He is a good onator, a sound churchman, without being either neglectful of form and ceremony, or unduly devoted thereto, hearty and popular in his manners, a lover of a good horse, and of a wealthy and fashionable family. Were he elected, and should he accept, he would be a very popular Bishop, but it is doubted whether he would leave his church, even for the Bishopric.

Of the Eastern candidates, the Rev. H. C. Potter, of Grace Church, New York City, for a long time Secretary of the House of Bashops, is Of the Eastern candidates, the Rev. H. C. Potter, of Grace Church, New York Citr, for a long time Secretary of the House of B. Shobs, is frequently named. He is of Conservative practices and habits of thought, and is popular, but is classed among the candidates who are not ambitions of coming West. His namesake, Dr. Edward Potter, formerly Rector of Troy, N. Y., now the successor of his grandfather in the Presidency of Union College, Schonectady, is considered to hold similar beliefs, and as a man whose executive canacity has been proven is highly thought of. The Noto Episcopara is cansidered to operate unfavorably, also, in his case, and to be the only objection. The Rev. Philip Brooks, of Boston, the representative orator of a rather Low-Church theology, would be strongly supported, but, when approached on the subject at the recent General Convention, ho is understood to have stated that his Eastern engagements would forbid him accepting this Bismoric, were it offered to him. The same thing may be said of tas Rev. Dr. Huntington, of Worcester, Mass., the author of "Church Luttr" and other publications of the late. The Convention to Elect His on, of Worcester, Mass., the author of "Church Unity," and other publications of note. He is an old-fashioned "Bishop-Hobart Churchmaa," and would prove acceptable, but rumer has it that, or being interviewed, like Dr. Brooks, he gave the same reply and reasons.

Although we are almost upon the eve of the Convention programmed propertionity for consults. Lee, whose successor in the Bishopric of Iowa

Convention, no general opportunity for consulta-tion has yet been afforded the members, and it is tion has yet been afforced the members, and it is likely that the body will meet prepared to can-vass without prejudies the merics of claims, not only of the gentlemen mentioned above, but probably of several new aspirants at present un-named.

LANCER.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

Annual Report of the Officers to the

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 29 .- The annual re port of the officers of the Purdue Agricultural University, located at Lafaverte, was filed with the Governor yesterday. The institution was opened for the reception of students Sept. 16, 1874. Entrance examinations were held ten succeeding days, and thirty-nine applicants were admitted. Nineteen have since applied, seven of whom failed to pass, and five of the original number were dropped, leaving forty-six students at present. The expenditures have been, for building, \$139.559.63. There is a farm-house, barn, dormitory, boarding-house, laboratory, and military hall. The ong-house, laboratory, and military hall. The other expenditures make a total of \$186,686.23, of which \$28,000 were paid for 86% acres of land. There are in the hands of the Treasurer \$23,000 of Tippecanoe County bonds, and John Purdne owes on his donation \$16,000, due May next, and \$15,000 cach May for five years. The value of the entire donations, other than from the United States, is \$290,000. The fund derived from the United States land scrip for endowment is \$300,000. Interest in Trassurer's hands, \$4.690.42. The United States land scrip for endowment is \$300,-000. Interest in Treasurer's hands, \$4,690.42. The morease in the currency value of this fund since April 9, 1867, is \$144.264.42. The course of study in the institution embraces agriculture, chemistry, civil engineering, physic, and mechanical engineering. The past graduate and special courses embrace engineering, natural history, whentilers and physics. chemistry, metallugy, and physics.

IN THE CITY. The bursting of a kerosene lamp in the dwellng-house of H. J. Atkinson, No. 27 Hubbard street, at 6:15 last evening, caused a fire which damaged the furniture to the extent of \$600. The property is insured in the Home, of New York. No slarm was given.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES. later than last year.

Ionia has been selected as the site for the new

The winter railroad bridge at LaCrosse, Wis., apon which work has been going on for some probably cross the bridge to-morrow morning. A New York Sunday pager says William Garri-con, a native of New Orleans, and stepson of Capt. Franzen, of the steamer Suava, was re-cently held for conscription in Oermany, and compelled to leave German soil to avoid being drafted.

The people of LaCrosse, Wis., are thoroughly worked up on the grasshopper question. Public meetings have been held, committees appointed for the different wards, and a good work put in. At a meeting of the committees Saturday night, to report on Saturday's work, it was shown that an immense amount of bedding, mon's, women's, and coldren's clothing, and provisions had been donated, almost every house in the city giving for this worthy object. About \$500 in money

were also subscribed on Sa urday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Sincinkati, O., Nov. 29.—There are lively times at the river landing. Eighteen steamers went out yesterday on the rise. To-day the imwent out yesterday on the rise. To-day the immense coal floets from Pittsburg are arriving. They comprise 62 tow-boats and 590 barges and boats, containing 7,392,000 bushels, being what may be termed a good-sized run. Of this coal there is 4,427,000 bushels for Concinnati, 2,415,000 bushels for Louisville, 3,550,000 bushels for New Orleans, and 105,000 bushels for Nashville.

THE VOTE OF MISSOURI. Sr. Louis, Mo., Nov. 29.—The official count of the State ticket gives Hardin, Democrat, for Governor, 37,462 majority. The vote on the Constitutional Convention, with three counties to hear from, gives 1,108 majority for a Convention. It is not unlikely, however, that this may be swept away, and still the Convention carry by a few hundred.

VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON. VESSELS PASSED PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Nov. 28.—Down-Schrs Thomas Gawn, Orphan Boy, Guiding Star, D. S. Austin, Ouondaga, Sanuel Cock, L. Binns, Col. Ellsworth, Fitzhugh, San Diego, Lem Ellsworth, Trenton, Reid Case; props Gould, Tolado, Bianchard, Anus Young.

WIND—Northwest, light; snowing hard,
Port Huron, Nov. 28.—Down—Props Wm. T. Graves, Annie Smith, Arctic; schr Seaman.

Ur—Prop Oswegatchie.

WIND—Southwest, very light. Woather still cloudy; snowing has ceased.

Port Huron, Mich. Nov. 29.—Down—Props Chauncy, Huribert; sunr Clinton; schra A. W. Lucky, Lillie Pratt.

Ur—Props Potomac, Java.

WIND—West; gentle. Weather fine.

SPECIAL NOTICES. A Valuable Discovery.

DR. J. P. MILLER, a practicing physician at 27 sprince-st., Philadelphia, Pa., has discovered that the stract of crasherries and hemp cures ineadcane, dyspecie, norvens, and sick headcane, and nerrousness. Presered in pills, 50 cents a box, and sent by mail by the Doctor, or by Lord, Smith & Co., 26 Wabashaw, Unicago. PATENT WATCH CASE.

IF YOU WANT

o purchase an elegant and durable GOLD WATCH. and take a handsome a wing in money, but the Ladd Par-Nr Watch Case for your movement. They are made in tannand. Hat and Dome surpes, to which we have this tannand. Hat and the control of the work of the control of

WINTER RESORTS. WINTER RESORT. ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

SASSAU, N. P., BARAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

For full information address J. Lidgerwood & Oc., 786

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Madison and Peoria-sts..

28-inch Genoa Cloak Velvets at \$5.00 yard. 28-inch Genea Velvet, worth \$8, 28-inch Genoa Velvet, worth \$8, for \$6.00 yard.
28-inch super Genoa Velvet, a bargain, \$6.50.
32-inch all-silk Lyons Velvet, worth \$13.00, for \$8.75.
32-inch super Lyons Velvet, worth \$14.00, for \$10.00.
32-inch extra super Lyons Velvet, \$16.00 quality, for \$12.00.
Bargains in Thread and Guipure Laces for Velvet Cloak Trimmings: also, a very rich line of

FORE KNOWN IN

CHICAGO.

The LARGEST and

UND RWEAR, &c. BANKRUPT STOCK.

SOMETHING NEVER BE

Governor of Indiana.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribiene.

FINEST stock of LA-DIES' and CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED AND LACE Underwear, INst., up stairs.

FIRES.

AT EMINENCE, KT. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 29 .- A fire at Eminence, Henry County, Ky., yesterday morning, destroyed the erlendid stock-stables, together with thirty-eight horses, belonging to Cailoway & Corland. Among the horses lost was Hambletonian Star. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$3,000.

The Mississippi River at LaCrosse, Wis., closed yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, one day

COAL AT CINCINNATI.

GRAND OPENING LECTURE BY

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Kelly & Leon's Famons Minstrels in a new bill of Ethiopian micto.

Every Evening and Wounesday and Saturday Matinees.

SCALES.

Invite attention to the following goods, of-tered by them at from 30 to 40 per centless than last season's prices, and much under present value:

mings; also, a very rich line of Cloak Ornaments, Gimps, etc. Purchasers who care to economize will find large saving in purchasing the above mate-ials from us and getting up their own gar-

The terms and conditions of said sale are as follows, to wit:

The purchaser or purchasers will be required to pay upon the acceptance of this or their bid loper canum upon the acceptance of this or their bid loper canum upon the acceptance of this or their bid loper canum upon the acceptance of the said broperty, by a deposit by the purchaser of the bond of the United States Government of equal amount with said sum of 80 per centum of said bid, in the once of said Special Master, the said 90 per centum of said bid, in the once of said Special Master, the said 90 per centum of said bid to be paid into Court at any time when required by toe Court, and within thirty days after such required by the Court, and within thirty days after such in the said said said said until the same small be paid; a condition of said said one for the said said court in the said said be paid; a condition of said said court in the said said be paid; a condition of said said court in the said said be paid; a condition of said said said until the same small be paid; a condition of said said court and be condition of said decreament bonds consisted as a foresaid, the said Government bonds consisted as a foresaid shall be said or conversed into money, as in the judgment of the Court said is decembed to the bost advantage of these parties in said cut the said said said said to the said said said said the Cital Likes P. All MUND.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aov. 9, 1374.

FANTS' & CHILDREN'S Clothing, imported by MAD. PERCEVALLE. Union Square, NEW YORK, is ready for sale at 40 cents on the dollar, by LIEBENSTEIN & CO., 22, 24, 26 Randolph-

AMUSEMENTS. STAR LECTURE COURSE.

TO-NIGHT,

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

Principal portion of the charming comedy, "Much Ado About Nothing," with miscellaneous see octions, in Jud-ing the "Dea h of the Old Squire," which during her last readings proved one of her greatest efforts. Wednesday Night, Dec. 2, Miss Cushman's grand rendering of the play of "Macheth," is which she is unequaled, with miscellaneous selections, including "Bessey and I are Out."

Admission, \$1, Reserved costs, \$1.59, for sale or for exchange for "Option Tickets" at Jamen, McClurg & Co.'s, this morning at \$0 clock. Option Tickets for sale ten for \$5.

CARPENTER & SHELDON.

MAGICAL BAZAAR. HARTZ & LEVY. Proprie GRAND OPENING THIS DAY.

MAGICAL APPARATUS. Designed expressly for Home Amusement. AGIC COIN......ASK FOR THE

THE AUTOMATON ROPE-WALKER. EOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1874, brilliant success of Daly's DIVORCE
In consequence of which it will be given for

ONE WEEK MORE! With the great star cast, magnificent mountings, and brilliant effects.
Saturday, Dec. 5, benefit of Mr. JAMES O'NEIL. A great bill. In preparation—Robertson's masterpiece, SCHOOL.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Novel and extraordinary dramatic event, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM!

First time, will produce his new dramatization, DAVID COPPERFIELD! In which he will personate the very opposite characters of WILKINS MICAWBER and DANIEL PEGGOTTY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

One week only with the emineut comedian and character actor, MR. J. L. TOOLE: Supported by four prominent London professionals and portions of the Academy Company. Monday, 2 great parts, Off the Line, Ici On Parle Francais, and The Dodger Tuesday—Dearer Phan Life and Blessed Baby. W day Matinee—Tures pieces. Change of bill every

HEPWORTH DIXON. TO-NIGHT.

FARWELL HALL.

Subject: "The New German Empire." Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents extra. be had to-day at the Association rooms, No. 149 Madi-

MONDAY, NOV. 20,
Becond week of the acknowledged success, KELLY &
LEUN'S piece of buffoncers, end-lied the
GRAND DUFFCHES,
THE ONLY LISON
On Offenbech's Opera Bouffs, LA GRAND DUCHESSE.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

Foreclosure Sale. CIBCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. CIBCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES,

KASTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

C. W. Huntington and S. H. Gookin, Trus ees, vs. The
Little stock at Fort Smith Railrond Commany et als.—
Commissioner's Sale.

Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a
decree of the Circuit Court of the United Staces for the
Fastean District of Arkansas, made and catered in the
above-entitled cause on the sixth day of November, A. D.

1874, I. Charlos P. Redmond, Special Commissioner,
duly appointed by said Court for that purpose, will, on
THURSDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF DECEMBER
(NEXT), A. D. 1874.

At 10 o'clock in the response.

duly appointed by said Court for that purpose, will, on THURSDAY, THE TEXTH DAY OF DECEMBER (NEX.1), A. D. 18'4, At 10 o'clock the said tenth day of December, A. D. 18'4, the sums or money in said by said decree adjudged to be due from the said The Lattle Rock & Fort Smite Railroad Company to said Planutiffs, and is all other respects comply with the terms of said decree), together in one parcel, at public acution, the property in said decree and the said the said the said comply with the terms of said decree), together in one parcel, at public acution, the property in said decree and the said for said said said said said the said of the said The Lattle Rock and for Smite Railroad Company, or which the said Company is by law authorized to construct from the city of Lattle Rock, in the County of Pulaski, and State of Arkansa, including all the Railways, Bracches, Ways, Rights of Ways, all Tracks, Bridges, Callwerts, Vladrocs, Fences, Depois, Station-Houses, knithouses, water-Stations, Machine Station-Houses, knithouses, water-Stations, Machine Station-Houses, knithouses, water-Stations, Machine Station-Houses, knithouses, and all the said Part of the said Part of the said Part of the said Company of which and part thereof, or with the business of the said company of which was part thereof, or with the business of the said Railroad or relating to the said Railroad or branches or said Company, together with all administry, and things of whatsoever name or nature, now hold or acquired by the said Company to the said Railroad or branches or said Company, together with all administry and things of whatsoever have been green, remainder, and all mode and said Railroad, branches, immunities, privileges, rights,

Foreclosure Sale!

Cincuit Court of the United States,

EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARANSAS.

Charles W. Huntington, bamuel H. Gookin, and Elfaha
Aktina, Treaters, &c., vs. the little stock & fort
Smith Railroad Company, et als.—Commissioner's
sale.

Punis notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the
Eastern District of Arkansas, made and entered in the
Bastern District of Arkansas, made and entered in the
Bastern District of Arkansas, by the City of the
THURSDAY, THE LOTH DAY OF DECLEMBER
At Il c'elock in the formoon, at the front door of the
Court-House of the Circuit Court of the United States for
the Eastern District of Arkansas, as the City of lattle
of them shall pay or cause to be paid to the said phinning,
on or before the said lutin day of December, A. D. 1874,
the sums of money in and by said decree adjugged to be
due from the said the Little Rock & Fort Smith Ealiread
Company to said plaintiffs, and in all other respects comply with the terms of said decree, logether in one parcel,
as public anothon, the property in said decree monutoned,
As the right, title, and interest of the said The Little

to-wit:

At the right, tille, and interest of the said The Little
Rock a five: Smith Raifcoad Company, in and to all
those ands or sections of land granted in an by an act of
the Congress of the United States, approved only 28,
1805, actited "An Act to rovive and extend the provis-

Sales Governments of equal amount therewith an the office of the said Commissioner and Master, the raid balance to be paid into court at any time when required by the court, and within thirty days after such requirement shall be made by an order of record to be entered in this cause; the said balance of said bid to bear inte est at the rate of 6 per cenum per annum from the date of said bid until paid; a condition of said sale being, also, that unless the said purchases shall pay said desirred purchases money with the said that the said to the best advantage of parties having rights in said that be bedien the said said to be decired from said said as the court shall direct CHARLES P. REDMOND,

Special Commissioner and Master.

Little Rock. Ark., Nov. 8, 1874.

TO ALL CREDITORS OF THE GREAT WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

WESTERN TELEXCRAPH COMPANY.
Public notice is hereby given that, in pur-nance of certain orders duly made and entered of record, in certain actious pending within the State of Illinois, in the Circuit Cont of Cook County, on the Chancery side thereof, wherein The Great Western Telegraph Company is a party. O. H. Hotton, Est., of Chengo, tas been duly appointed Receiver of The Great Western Telegraph Company and all of its property and effects of every nature whatsoever, and, having executed the bond required by said orders, is invested with all the powers of Receiver according to law.
By the orders aforesaid it has been referred to Hiram M. Chase, Master in Chancery of said Court, "to take evidence bearing upon, and report the inasbeddness of said corporation, except the said Master in Chancery is thereby directors to of children in Testification of The Great Western Power of the Chancery is thereby directors to directors of the Great Western Company notifying them in citiest of the ish in The Chicago Thirdens and well as the Great Westeven consecutive days to all evadues of The Great Western Telegraph Company notifying them in chica of the
appointment of the said Receiver and of this order of
recreace, and that on a certain day to be named in said
notice not more than ten days reom the first publication
of said notice all creditors of said Great Western Telegraph Company present their claims to said Master in
Connecry for adjudication, together with such proofs as
they may choose to present to establish the same, and
they an once to present to establish the same, and
they may choose to present to establish the same, and
they may choose to present to establish the same, and
they may choose to present to establish the same, and
they may choose to present to establish the same, and
they may be notice to said Receiver, hear, receive, and report the proofs and counterproofs upon all claims, and
shall also report his findings threeupon to the Court for
final adjudication.

and all able repie and formings thereupon to the Court for the laid able repie and the first process of the able to the Court for th

To the Bondholders of the Rockford, Rock

Island & St. Louis Railroad Company.

IN the Circuit Court of the United Six as of America Northera District of Hillingia, Wednesday, Nov. II. A. D., 1874.
Present the Hon. Benry W. Bledgett, District Judge. The Union Trust Company of New York (complainant vs. The Rocktord, Rock Island & St. Louis Ratiroad Company, Samuel M. Nickerson, Ransom R. Cable, Cornelius Lynde, the Orion & Minneywille Ratiroad Company, and Philander L. Cable (defondants)—in Chancery.
It satisfactorily appearing to this Court that among the objects of the above suit is the foreclosure of mortgages given to said complainant as frustee for all the bondholdors to secure two different series of the bonds of the said Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Ratiroad Company to the aggregate amount of nine millions of deliars, and the cast doubt as to their respective them, and charten of all bonds are to their respective than the said lounds as to their respective them, and charten of serious in the promises, and the time toolsers of said bonds are numerous, scattered, many of them residents of Germany, in Europe, and to a large extent unknown, on motion of the solicitor for complianant, It is ordered by the Court that notice be given to all the hoiders of said bonds to appear and intervene in this cause on or before the first Monday of February, one thousand eight numerous read in the respective equities and chinne of priority, it any they have on, in delanity with other bondholders similarly strated, as as forth in said bill of complising. And it were not covered, that has said complainant cause a copy of this order to be published once in the Circuit Ration published respectively in each of the Utilize of Chacogo, is too Satas of Illi-IN the Circuit Court of the United States of America Northern District of Illinois, Wednesday, Nov. 11, A. WM. H. BRADLET, Clark. OCEAN NAVIGATION.

STATE LINE. New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, Belfa and Londonderry.—These elegant, new, Olyde-be-teamers will sail from Pier No. 36, North River, as

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Deumark, and Germany. Drafts for 2 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN EALDWIN & CO., Agents, 70 Ecoadway, New York. Steerage Office, No. 45 Broadway. Steerage as low as by any other line.

Gen'l Western Agent, 81 Clark-st. Chicago.

National Line of Steamships. NOTICE.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands. Sailing from New York for LIVERPOOL and QUENSTOWN every SATURDAY.

Sailing from N. York for London (direct) every fortnight. Cabin passage, \$70, \$30, currency; sterney, at greatly reduced rates. Hoturn tickets at lowest rates. Draft to r. El and upward.

Draft for £1 and upward.

P. B. LARSON, Western Agent, Northeast corner Clark and Randolphesis. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

Great Western Steamship Line. GEGI W CSUCIII SIGUALISHIP

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

Arragon, Symonda, Saturday, Nov. 31. Great Western,
Windham, Saturday, Dec. 19, Coruwall, Stamper.

Cabin Pasage, 370: intormediate, 346; Steenage, 333.

Excursion tickers, \$120. Apply at Gen'l Freight Depos

Lake Shore & M. S. R. R.

GEO, McDONALD, Agent.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE. ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Explanation of Reference Mares, -† Saturday excepted. Sanday excepted. Manday excepted. America Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORT WESTERN RAIL ROAD Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-et., corner Machinen-st., and at the depots. | Arriva | A

MICHICAN CENTRAL & CREAT WESTERY BAILTOAD.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD. Thicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louist ana, Mo., and Chicago, Springheld, Alton and S. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 12 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

nkee, Madison & Prairie du 8:00 a. m. 11:00 a. m. Chien, Mail.

"8:00 a. m. "11:00a. m.

Point, St. Paul & Minneapolis,
Dav Krpress.

Livauke, Green Ray, States.

"9:30 a. m. "4:00 p. m.

"4:00 p. m. Dav Express.

Dav Express.

9:20 a. m. 4:00 p. m.

Hilwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens'
Fourt, Fraine du Chien,
Northern Iows, Mail.

Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis, Night Express.

7:50 p. m.

7:50 p. m.

6:45 a. m. ILL:NOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
t of Labert, and foot of Ticenty-secon
Office, 121 Kandolph-st., near Clark.

CHICAG', BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. Depots, foot of Laks-st., Indiana-av. and Sizteenth-st., and Canal and Sizteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, W Clark-st., and at depots. Annas City, Leavenworth, Atonia City, Leaven

Ex. Sunda a. †Ex. Sa urday. ;Ex. Monday PITISBURS, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. corner of Van Buren und Sherman-ets. Ticket affes Grand Pacific Hotel.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Wrought and Cast-Iron Work for the United States Custom-House and Post-Office, St. Louis, Mo. UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO., 1

Office of Superintendent, Nov. 18, 1874.

Sealed Proposis will be received at the office of the Superintendent and 11 2m. of the 16th day of December, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and mutting in place the Whyngha and Cast-from Work, comprising the Rolled-from Beams of Bascament and First Floors, and the Cast-from Cohment, &c. of Rassement, all as exhibited on Cohment, and called for in the Schoolule, bed in the Specifications, and called for in the Schoolule.

Copies of the Drawings, Specifications, and Schoolule may be had on application at this otice.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the

MEDICAL CARDS.

NO CURE! Dr. Kean, 360 SOUTH CLARK-ST. CHICAGO,

PINANCIAL.

SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29. Last week the movement of currency to the country for hors was irregular—varying greatly in amount on different days. The interruptions of the holiday and the storm were in part the cause of this. The movement for the week in the aggregate is less than that of the praceding could not last at the then great volume. Week pefore last the New York bank statement showed 36,925 bu corn, 9,696 bu eats, 2,866 bu rye, pefore last the New York bank statement showed | 6,572 bu bailey.

| 10ss of \$2,000,000 of legal tenders sent West; | 6,572 bu bailey. | The following were the receipts and shipments s loss of \$2,000,000 of legal tenders sent weet; last week the loss of legal tenders was \$4,000. The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Nov. 28, Nov. 21, Nov. 29, From day to-day small amounts of currency are sent back to the banks from the wheat distributed by the second statements and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Nov. 28, Nov. 21, Nov. 29, From day to-day small amounts of currency last the banks from the wheat distributed by the second statements and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Nov. 28, Nov. 21, Nov. 29, From day to-day small amounts of currency last the loss of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

Nov. 28, Nov. 21, Nov. 29, Receives 1874,

icts. New York exchange was quoted through the New York exchange was quoted through the week at 75c to \$1 discount for \$1,000 between the banks. At the end it was firmer, but unchanged in price. The supply of exchange is affected by the fact that the packers are, to a large extent, withholding shipment of their product to the East.

The wholesale trade of the city is reported by the tablesa to be good in all branches, and the

The wholesale trade of the city is reported by the jobbers to be good in all branches, and the retail trade, which has been dull, has visibly improved under the stimulus of the cold weather. Collections in the country are excellent, as a rule, with some exceptions in the mining and lumber districts. The reinunerative supply of money that has gone into the farmers hands for their Bogs, and their grain, excepting wheat, has given them ample funds to settle the accounts of the country storekeepers. With some dullness in the labor market, which seems largely sympathetic, Chicago is, beyond doubt, more traily and substantially prosperous to-day than and substantially prosperous to-day than

ver before.

The clearings for the week are \$22,453,283.32,

The clearings for the week are \$22,453,283.32, and the balances \$1,926,318.66. The figures for the corresponding week of last year are \$13,913,502.57 and \$1,367,490.54 respectively.

Business at the banks has been good. Deposits are being drawn out for use, and the applications for discount have been sufficient to keep the lines no to a satisfactory figure. Rates of discount remain at 10 per cent a year. This rate is willy adhered to by the mercantile banks; some of the other institutions which are in easy remarkances will mail a concessions of 1 or 2 per cent to outside borrowers with first-class collaterals. Street rates are \$@18 per cent; real astale loans are \$@10 per cent.

Preston, Kean & Co. furnish the following minmary for week ending Nov. 28:
 U. S. 6z, 1881.
 11945
 1194
 129

 U. S. 5z20z, 1852.
 1124
 1124
 112

 U. S. 5z20z, 1852.
 1124
 114
 114

 U. S. 5z20z, 1854.
 1144
 1144
 114

U. D. U-DUZ, AUGRASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASSASS		42.4
U. S. 5-209, 1865	11536	116
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Jan. & July118	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, 1867119%	119	119
TT O K - Co 1909 110	119	119
IT 8: 10-404	113%	113
II. S. 5s. 1881	11/2/6	112
U. S. currency 68	118%	110
Sold112	111%	112
Sterling, sixty days	486	486
Bierling, sight	45036	490,
LOCAL STOCKS.		
The following quotations, fur	nished	by A. C
Slaughter, give the bids and		
some of our local securities:		
Bid.		A sked.
Thicago City 7 per cent bonds . 99	& int	too & int
Shicago City 7 per cent water-	& this	200 & 111
loan 99	& int	100 & in
Shicago City 7 per cent sewerage 99		
Inicago City 7 per cent certifi-	e me	100 & 111
cates		99
Book County 7 per cent bonds . 90%	& inf 10	
Vest park 7 per cent bonds	- 111110	93 & in
Inicago City Railway, South		20 a 10
		140
Thicago City Railway, West Side,		18213
Dhirago City Bairway, North		10-79
Side		9236
Chamber of Commerce, 75		78
Elgin Watch Company		100
Exposition stock		100
Caicago City Railway 10 per		
cent certificates		
Traders' Insurance Company 104		106
Pirst National Bank		
Third National Bank	. 1	10

Dommercial National Bank... Dity National B nk..... Dity National B nk. 185
Dorn Exchange National Bank. 120
H. J. Christoph & Co., bankers, 75 South Clark
Freet, quote foreign exchange: London, 486@
1814; Paris, 515@511%; Hamburg and Bremen,
154@964; Berlin, 954@964; Frankfort, 40%
1844; Holland, 41@41%; Danmark, 55%;
1840; Paris, 510%.
Cable Transfers—Loudon, 492; Paris, 510%.

New York, Nov. 28.—Money easy at 2@3 per

Foreign exchange steady; first-class bankers' sterling, 485% @485%; sight, 489% @490.

Gold opened at 111%; ruled at 111% @111% until nearly noon, when the price advanced to 111%, on a dispatch announcing that £298,000 of buffor had been withdrawn from the Bank of England. It subsequently sold as high as 112%, slosing at 112. Carrying rates ranged at 1 to 3 per cent, and flat for borrowing. Clearings, \$39,00,00. Trassury-disbursements, \$440,000. Oustoms receipts, \$367,000. Imports for the week. Dry goods, \$1,233,974; merchandse, \$4,914,778. Specie shipmens for the same dise, \$4.914,778. Specie shipments for the same time. \$1,650,000 gold coin; \$100,000 in bars; \$34,000 in silver coin; \$404,000 in bars.

534,000 in allore coin; \$494,000 in.bars.
tiovernments dull and steady.
State bonds quiet and steady.
The stoca market opened moderately active, and strong early in the day for the general list.
Prices advanced \$\frac{1}{2}\emptysepsilon^2\$ per cent. The most active and buoyant were Northwestern common and preferred, Western Union, Lake Shore, Rock Island, and St. Paul. Erie, Pacific Mail, and Union Pacific were a trifle lower than the closing monations of vesterday. During the after. Island, and St. Paul. Life, Facilic Mail, and Union Pacific were a trifle lower than the closing quotations of yesterday. During the aftermoon there was a further advance in speculative stocks, with St. Paul and Northwest as the features, the latter going up 1½ per cent from lowest point. Before the close there was a sight reaction in consequence of a realization in sales. The market closed active and strong for Northwestern stocks. The rest steady. The transactions included 20,000 of Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 8,000 Eris, 17,500 Lake Shore, 10,500 Union Pacific, 48,600 Northwestern, 6,000 Nock Island, 18,500 St. Paul, 6,000 Toledo & Watash, and 7,500 Onics.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease, \$1,033.700; specie, decrease, \$1,600; legal-tenders, decrease, \$4,353.400; circuistion, deposits, decrease, \$4,353.400; circuistion, decrease, \$3,900; teertve, decrease, \$3,107,750.

GOVERNME	MT BONDS
Coupone '91	Coupons, '67 119%
Coupons, '81119 4 Doupons, '62116	Coupons, 67 119%
Coupons, '64114%	Coupons, '68 119/2
Coupons, '65	New 58112%
Coupons, now1186	10-408113%
	Currency 6s
Missonris96%	
Temperature ald 70	Virginias, olda38
Tennessees, old73	N. Carolinas, old 27
Tennessees, new72	N. Carolmas, new15
Virginias, new38	
STOC	KS,
Canton 604	St. Paul 3314
Western Union Tel 80%	St. Paul p /d 57 4
Quickniver 35%	Wabush 30
Adams Express 114	Wabash pfd 31
Wells, Fargo 83%	Ft. Wayne 95%
American Express 65	Terre H aute 10
U. S. Express 6436	Terre Haute pfd 24
Pacific Mail 44	Chicago & Alton 101 W
Rea York Central 101%	Chicago & Alton pfd. 105
Erie 25%	Onio & Mississippi 32%
Erie pfd 45	Cieve. Cin. & Col 54
mariem	Chi., Bar. & Quincy. 1031/
Harlem pfd125	Lake Shore. 804
Michigan Central 77	Indiana Ceritral 9
Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne 88%	Illinois Central 93
Northwestern 447	Union Pacific bonds., 924
Northwestern ptd 62 4	Central Pacific bonds 9636
Rook Island 100%	Union Pacific stock 354
New Jersey Central, 106 %	Del. Lark & W 100

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAT EVENING, Nov. 28. The following were the receipts and ship-ments of the leading articles of produce in Chitago during the past twenty-four hours, and for

OBACC IV	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
Contract Con	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	
Flour, bris	12,808	14,202	4.286	6,031	
Wiscat, bu	61,680	127,290	2, 63	8,625	
Corn, bu	109,027	42,095	3,135	3,635	
Outs, bu	69.0.7	40,000	4.825	13,065	
Rye, bu	3,800	4.647	1,020	780	
B. riev, bu	22,260	15,250	6,826	3,98,	
Stars seed, hs.	29,935	33,957	2,991	9,000	
Plax seed, lbs	69,500	75,200	23,188	20,500	
Broom-corn, h.s	45,200	89,500	20,100	1,366	
Swedmeats, lbs	705,460		1,544,964	1,200	
Beef, tris	520	T 10000 Co.	175	2,004,031	
Pork, tris	452	510	813	9:0	
Lard. Be	238,510,	292,230	655,750		
Callow, Ibs	21,335	95,860	61,080	647,634	
Sutter, fbs	126,416	79,659	28,882	-	
Dres'd bogs, No	660	774	40,032	22,089	
live hoge, No.	88,947	21.159	5,841	216	
Dattle, No	2,011	732	2,2071	6,46	
Stiesp, No	533	877	7.0	570	
lides, The	164,875	297,176	111,600	40.00	
Highwines, bris	448	592	533	47.56	
Wool Ibs	131,980	.73.9.30	61,230	0.07	
ptatoes, bu	5.875	.395	01,200,	3	
amber, ft	1,675,000		1 650 000	1 100 00	
	1,100,000	1,480,000	1,658,000		
ath, No	650,000	4,500,000	805,000	790,00	
100	000,000		5,000	38,00	

the aggregate is less than that of the preceding week, and bears out the opinion expressed a few days ago that the flow of currency outward of the preceding the aggregate is less than that of the preceding oats; 9 cars No. 2 rye; 12 cars No. 2 barley. 10 cars No. 3 do. 3 cars rejected do. 1 cars No. 2 do. 3 cars rejected do. 1 cars No. 2 rye; 12 cars No. 2 barley.

	Nov. 28,	Nov. 21,	Nov. 29.
Receirts-	1874.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	45,623	46,347	53,628
Waeat, bu	263,780	325,303	388,840
Corn, bu	336,024	189,970	164,370
Oats, bu	143,423	106,612	161,075
Rye, bu	13,937	9,567	13,635
Barley, bu	92,054	109,569	74,280
Dressed hogs, No	1,660	513	12,558
Live hogs, No	204,342	211,317	194,362
Cattle, No	18,155	14,177	8,394
Flour, bris	35.733	39.325	46,557
Wheat, bu	160,443	499,495	286,789
Corn, bu	18.821	139,389	151,779
Oats, bu	52,264	194,134	114,316
Rye, bu	.11,400	6,436	2.594
Barley, bu	81,699	47,111	73,274
Dresssed hogs, No	469	411	679
Live hogs, No	38,902	52,466	43,696
Cattle, No	8,143	8,445	4.341
The exports from Nev	Y York	during t	he past
week include 18,305 br	le flour.	and 563	3,000 bu

unsettlet, declining 60@70e per bil, then advancing, and closing 30@35e lower than on Friday. The cause was the advent of another speculative wave. A few holders tried to realize, and weakered the market by so doing. Lard fell off 71/200e per 100 fbs, in sympathy with pork, but was relatively steady. New York being also essier under a slight reaction from the sharp advance of 10 fb from Wednesday to Friday. Mease were fine tetter demand, but easier, modiles being marked down 1/c v to. They are moving out very rapidly, more than ten million fibs having been shipped during the past week, from which some infer that many sales are made without being reported. It is more probable that a large share of these meats are being sent forward by parties here who buy the hogs directly on European account, and ship the broader of without the intervention of brokers. The work of packing is proceeding vigorously, as indicated by the table which follows, but a disproportional percentage of the meat is put up into pork barrels, to meet the enormous speculative demand of the present season.

here who but the hogs directly on European account, and ship the troduct off without the intervention of brokers. The work of packing is proceeding vigorously, as indicated by the table which follows, but a disproportional percentage of the meat is put up into pork barrely, to meet the enormous speculative demand of the present season. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash, \$20.25@20.37; do, seller the year, \$20.25; do, seller January and February, \$20.25@20.30; do, seller February, \$2.0.55@20.60; do, seller Harch, \$21.40@21.50; prime mess, \$17.75@18.00; and extra prime, \$15.50@15.75. Land.cash, \$13.65; do, seller february, \$14.50@14.75. Land.cash, \$13.65; do, seller February, \$14.50@14.25; do; seller March, \$14.20@14.25. Sweet-pickied hams, 11½ @11½ of or 16@15 b average, 10½ @10½ of or November; green meats quoted at 7c for shoulders, 9½@93% for short ribs, and 10c for short clear; dry-salted meats, loose, at 7@7% of or shoulders, 9½@10¢ for short ribs or long clears, 10½6; do, shoulders, 7½c. Bacon meats nominal. Mess beef, \$8.25; extra mess do, \$9.25; beef hams, \$20.00@21.00, according to quality. City tallow, \$@83%c; grease nomital. Sales were reported of 200 brls quality. City tallow, 8@8½c; grease nomi-tal. Sales were reported of 200 bris mess pork at \$20.50; 65 bris do at \$20.35; 65

quality. City tailow, 8683/c; recase norms and the year, with sales early at 53½c.

It sales were reported of 200 bris mess port at \$20.50; 56 bris do at \$20.05; 500 bris do at \$20.05; 500 bris do at \$20.50; 500 bris do at \$20.50

last year :	the correspon	ading time
Chicago	1374.	1873. 482,587
Cincinnati		200,000
Louisville	*90,000	103,300
St. Louis	80,000	\$0,000
Milwaukee	92,430	92,751
* Estimated. † Yield of		
Wheat was moderate	ly active, and	easier, at

SHE CHICAGO DALLY TRIBUNES. MONDAY NOVEMBER 38, 1874.

The submitted state is not seen an follow for our continues and the continues and t

Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No, 2 at \$1,2215; \$00 bu do at \$1,2215; 1,600 bu do at \$1.222; 4,400 bu do at \$1.21; 400 bu No. 3 at \$1.07; 400 bu do at \$1.06; 400 bu rejected at \$1.05; 400 bu do at \$1.06; 400 bu do at \$1.08; 400 bu do at \$1

\$1.03; 400 bu do at \$1.00; 2,000 bu by sample (California) at \$1:40, to arrive; 1,400 bu do at \$1.30; 1,000 bu do at \$1.25; 400 bu do at \$1.20; 100 bu do at \$1.15; 400 bu do at \$1.10; 400 bu do at \$1.08. Total, 16,100 bu.

SHORT-WEIGHT FORK.

The New Orleans Price Current of the 25th inst. states that one lot of pork received from this city last week weighed only 183 bis to the bil. The Price Current should give the name of the part from whom it was received. It is the party from whom it was received. It is a public duty to let the world know the people who

LATEST.

Wheat was in moderate request, closing a shade easier than on 'Change. Seller December sold at 92%@93c, closing with sellers at the inside. Seller January soll at 93%@94%c, closing at 93%c. Corn was irregular, closing lower. Seller the year rauged from 73@74c, closing at 73%c. Oaks were %c off. closing at 53%c seller. 731/c. Oats were %c off, closing at 531/30 seller the year, with sales early at 53 /c.

the year, with sales early at 53%c.

CALL BOARD.

Mess york was active and stronger, selling at \$21.10@21.17% seiler February, and \$21.50@21.55 seiler March. Sales were: 250 bris, seller December, at \$20.30; 250 bris do at \$20.35; 250 bris do. seller february, at \$21.10; 1,500 bris do at \$21.15; 500 bris do at \$21.55.

Lard was in moderate demand and a shade firmer. Sales were: 750 tes, seller February, at \$14.02%; 500 tes do, seller March, at \$14.30.

Meats were steady. Dry-salted shoulders

the duominous frien poion.		
HEMLOCK,		
City harness	\$ 31@	
Country harnes		35
Line, city, & ib	28(4)	41
Kip, city, & lb		85
Kip, veals	70(4)	1,00
City upper, No. 1, & ft	23/4	27
Country upper	2164	24
Collar, & ft	14(%	13
Caif, city		1.35
Calf, country	1.0000	1.20
Rough upper, standard	3004	3.
Rougn upper, damaged	27(4	31
Buffalo slaughter sole	3304	
" B. A." so.e	300	-33
OAK.		
Calf	1.200	1 35
Kip		
Harness	4000	
French calf, Jodot		
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65	
French kip, 50 to 100 fbs	1:00@	
METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK-	Tue ne	
The state of the s	WALLEY BLANK	DO MANUAL

64.00; goese, dressed. \$1.00@10.00; prairie chi kens, \$1.30@4.00; mailard ducks, \$2.50@2.75; quant, \$1.00; vention saddies, 125.00.

SLEDS—There was a good inquiry for timothy, but business was greatly restricted owing to the light offerings. Prices were a shade higher, but are not yet up to the views of sellers. The stock in store is held principelly by speculators. Quotations range from \$2.40@1.65, with choice held at \$2.70. Clover w.s quoted at \$5.50. Fiax at \$1.85@1.90. Sales: 20 bags prime timothy at \$2.00; 1 eargood at \$2.20; 4 bags at \$2.25; 4 do at \$2.10.

SALT—Was frum and in good demand for the season: Oncodacy and Saginaw, fine, \$1.00; 0 inda do, \$1.65; ordinary course. \$1.90; course diamond and ground solar, \$2.00; dairy, without bags, \$2.5; dairy, with bags, \$3.60; Ashton dairy, per sack \$4.00@4.25.

Leas—Japan cas are meeting with a good demand, and command about former prices, while green and other grades are dull and weak. Quotations are as follows: Young hyson, common to file, \$3.646; do, choire to extra line, \$96.65.05; common to fine old hyson, \$5.665; common to imperi 1, 45660e; good to choice do. \$50.665; do, force to extra line, \$1.00@1.10; extra Moyune, \$1.30@1.30; choire to extra line, \$4.600; common to good do, 65.675e; fair to good cid, 60.656; good, \$5.605; choire to extra, \$6.650; or long, \$3.645c; common to \$0.3.665c; common to good do, 65.675e; fair to good cid, 60.656; good, \$5.605; choire to extra, \$6.685; other, \$1.000; \$

2,25@3.50 for Texans,	
To-day the market was dull and closed heavy, with	
omewhere in the neighborhood of 5,000 cattle left	
ver.	
QUOTATIONS.	
Extra Beeves-Graded steers, averaging 1,350	
to 1.550 lbs\$6.25@6.50	
Choice Beeves-Fine, fat, well formed 3 year	
to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,250 to	
1,450 hs	
eteers, aver ging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs 4.50@5.00	
dedium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, aver-	
aging 1.100 to 1,250 lbs	
common to choice cows, for city slaughter,	
averaging 800 to 1,100 b)	
flesh, averaging 6:00 to 1,050 fbs 2.50@3.75	
nferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,	
nierior—raght and thin cows, meners,	
st gs, buls, and scalaw g steers 1.75@2.25	
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	
HOGS-The week opened dull and lower, Monday's	
HOGS-The week opened dull and lower, alonday a	
ales showing a decline of 15@25c. The receipts	
romised to be large, and there seemed to be a deter-	
nination on the part of buyers to force down prices.	
s the week wore away, however, and it became evi-	
ent that the aggregate supply would fell consider-	

CINCINNATI.

CINCINATI, Nov. 28.—Hogs—Mirket opened whiet and closed firm; common, 64.@3 gc; medium to fair, 5.3063.18; good to exra, 5.3067.40 for packing grades; buckers, \$7.5067.65; receipts, 10,734; shipments, 713.

ments, 713. ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Nov. 28.—Roce—Reccipts, 5,500 mixed loss, \$7.9.067.75; packers, \$7.00@7.30.
CAPTLE—Unchanged. Reccipts, 340.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

Saturdat Evenino, Nov. 23.

Nothing more than fair activity is apparent in any department of the dry-goods market, while the general movement—as is to be expected at this season of the year, when desiers are auxious to reduce their stocks to the lowest practicable point, preparatory to stock-takin—is fair from being animated. The quiet now prevailing is viewed as "a matter of course," and therefore occasions no uncessings amongst holders.

Tool 1.10

Tool 1.10 9 Suirting
9 Mallory Pink
9 Mallory Purple
8% Manchester
9 Wamsutta American..... Sprague..... Gloucester.... Garner....

Naumkeng satteens . 11 % Amoskeng, brown . 10
Kearsarge . . 11 % Androscoggur . 11 % Androscoggur . 12 % Canoe . . . 8 % CAMBBICS. BLEACHED COTTONS.

Amoskeag, C. 16
Amoskeag, D. 14
Amoskeag, D. 13
Pearl River. 23
Concatoga extra, 4-4, 23
Concatoga extra, 4-7, 19
Conestoga GM, 4-4 York Blue..... Warren, CC. Uncasville, UCA... Warregan Reymaker.... Minnehaha, 6-3.....19 c Ame Whittenton, A1.13 c Everett . CHICAGO LUMBER-MARKET. SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28.

The market was very quiet. One or two sales were made early, piece stuff bringing \$9.00. Quotations: Mill-run boards and strips, \$12.002416.00; common in-h. \$9.00641.00; ice-stuff, \$9.0069.25; lath, \$1.70; sningles, \$2.6063.00.

AT THE TARDS
nge. The demand was light, and

L	chiefly from the interior.	ngue, and
	QUOTATIONS.	
)	First clear	@52.00
9	Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	(43.00)
•	Third clear, 1 inch	@40.00
t	Cle r flooring, 1st and 2d together.	@45.00
	rougit	@40,00
	Cle r siding, 1st and 2d together 20,00	@21.00
۰	First common siding 18.00	(20.00
	Se ond common siding 14.00	@16.00
	Flooring, first common dressed 31.00	@33,00
	Flooring, second common, dressed 25,00	€ 28.00
)	Flooring, third common, dressed 17.00	@20,00
	A w. gon-box boards, selected, 14	1
	inches and upward	@40.00
)	B w gon-box boards 28.00	(630.00
	A stock boards 36.00	@38.00
,	B stock boards	@28.00
	C stock boards 14.00	@16,09
,	Fencing (15 fc.); outside price tor dry. 12.00	(a) 13.00
	Common boards, outside for dry 11.00	@12.00
	Joist. coantling, fencing, timber, 16 ft	a Lather
•	and under 11.00	@12,00
	Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet 12.00	@14.00
•	Pickets, square 12.00	@13.00
	Pickets, flat 11.00	@
•	Ceder posts, split 12,00	@15,00
	Cedar posts, round, 1@8 inches 17.00	(435.00
	Lath 2.0)	@ 2.25
•	No. 1 sawed shingles 1.50	@
	A or St r 3.00	@ 3.25
	Shing: as on track (A) 2.73	@ 2.8736

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

Liverpool. Nov. 23—11 a. m.—Flour, 22s 22s 6d Wheat—Winter, 9s 3dc39 6d; spring. 8s 4dc3s 19d; white, 9s 9dc30s; club, 10s 3dc310s 6d. Corn, 3ss 62s 3d. Fork, 8ss. Lard, 70s.

Liverpool. Nov. 23—2 p. m.—Breadstuffs steady. Corn, 3ss 3dc33s 6d. [Rest unchanged. Loxpool, Nov. 23—Evening—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England en balance today, £27,000. Con-ols—Money and secount, 93G 93%; 5-20s of 65, 106%; '67s, 109%; 10-40s, 104%; New York Central, 94; Eric, 24 (@24%; preferred, 40. Parts, Nov. 28.—Reutes, 61 francs 80 centimes. Liverpool. Nov. 28.—Evening—Cotton dull; midding upland, 7s, 67%; d; Orieons, 8%; d; sales 10,000 base; 2,000 baies for speculation, and export, 4,500 bales American. Foreign Markets.

The Freduce Markets.

Bouga makes of overcostings selling freely.

The Freduce Markets.

NEW YORK.

Now York.

Now Harket A State of State of Selected y sales, 19:500 onles; November, 14 11-166; 2 onless; 15 1-32:615 1-16; 5 onless; 15 1-32:615 1-16; 5 onless; 15 1-32:615 1-16; 5 onless; 16 1-166; 15 2-32:61 3-166; 7 onless; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-166; 16 1-

Edin. 14c.
BUTTER-Heavy; Western, 29@33c.
CHESS-Unchanged,
WHISKT-More active at \$1.01.
METALS-Manufactured copper firm; ingot lake
firm r ut 23/4@23/4. Pig-iron-Scotch firm at \$37.00@
42.00; American dull and heavy at \$23.00@28.00. Rus-FA.00; Alberta 15:015 to in gold.

NAILS—Dail at \$3.50@1.60; clinch, \$5.25@6.25.

Ho.sc-shoes unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND. O., Nov. 28.—Grain—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats unchanged.

changed at 14 gC.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with moderate demand at \$1.08

@1.10. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 70@

74c. Oats steady with moderate demand at 50@60c.

Rye steady with moderate demand at \$1.03. Bariey
in light demand; holders firm.

OILS—Lard oil searce and firm; winter extra, \$1.10

@1.12. Linseed oil steady with moderate demand at

80. Eggs-Dult and declined to 28c.

Eggs—Dull and declined to 28c.
BUTFER—Easier.
CHEESU—Quiet and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Fork in light demand and holders firm at \$20.50. Spot lard fair and firm; steam, 13/4c; kettle, 14/4c. Bulk meats a tive and advanced; partly qurel, 7/4 GTX and 10/2, G10/4 G10/4 G10/4 G10. Boom sc.rce and firm; posting, 10/3/3/4 G10/4 Green meats—sales; snoulders, 6/4/GTC; sides, 9/4/G9/4C; hums, 10/4/G11c.
WHISAY—Fair and firm at 92°.
MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE.
MILWAUKEE.

changed.
GARN—Wheat fair and firm; No. I Milwaukee, \$1.16; No. 2 do, \$2%c; seller December, \$2%c; seller January, \$3%c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2 cash, \$6c. Corn easier and lower; No. 2 mixed in store, 75c. Rye easier and lower; No. 1, \$1.03. Barley dull and a shade lower; No. 2 casu, \$1.25; sellier January, \$1.28.

\$21.00 cash, \$21.50 seller January. Maste arm | the dies, 11c; long cut hame, 11 1/212. Based with pickied hams, 11 1/2 c dry salted shoulders, 1/461/42 loove. Prime lard steady at 13 1/461/40. RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 bris; cats, 500 bu; what 57,000 bu. 1,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 13,000 bris; cats, 600 bu; when PHILADELPHIA
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 2s.—Flour—In better &

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—FLOUR—In better to maind and uncanaged.
Grain—Wheet quiet and steady: red, \$1.2561.28. Eye 99c. Cormārm; editors firm; white, 662.27c.
Provistors—Steady. Mess pork, \$1.003000
Lerd, 1461145c.
WHISKY—\$1.02.
WHISKY—\$1.02.
WHISKY—\$1.02.
BUITER—Firm; trime Wostern; 25632c; character rolls, 35633c.
CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 15633c; character rolls, 35633c.
CHEESE—Steady; fine Western, 15633c.
EGGS—Firm; Western, 31633c.
BALTIMORE

EGGS—Firm; Western, 31@39a.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.
GRAIN—Wheat active and higher; attra amer was
ern, \$11.861.30; No. 1 red Western, \$1.5561.25; No.
2 de, \$1.24@1.95; No. 3 do \$11.61.15; retere
\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$1.5661.25; No.
3 do \$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$2.560.

\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$3.560.

\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$3.561.15.

\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$3.560.

\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$3.560.

\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$3.560.

\$1.1.261.15. Coin quiet; new mixed Western, \$3.561.15.

\$ Recent Lecture o

WHISKY-\$1.02.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 23.—COLTON—Quiet and changed.

Fround—Low grades ranging from \$4.00 to \$10, to chiding superface winter and extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and easier. No. 2 red, \$1.000 to \$10, to chiding superface winter and extra.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and drooping; new mines, \$2.00 to com dull and drooping to complete the state of th

discount.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPH

Provisions—Duil and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged at 14 4c.

Flous—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and unchanged. Com into and unchanged at 706475c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 60645c. Rye firm at 95..

Provisions—Mess pork quiet and unchanged at 60645c. Rye firm at 95.

Provisions—Mess pork quiet and unchanged at 60645c. Rye firm at 95.

Provisions—Mess pork quiet and unchanged at 60645c. Rye firm at 951.30. Biscon—None. Sugar-curred hans, figure 104c. 10 days in salt. Lard, tierce, 144c; is, light wintext—95c.

MARINE.

Pert of Chicago, Nov. 28 and ARRIVEO.

Schr J. D. Sawyer, Eric, coal.

Prop Tecum en, Goderich, sal.

Schr J. G. Jenkins, Oswego, zaijroad iron.

Schr J. G. Jenkins, Oswego, zaijroad iron.

Schr J. G. Jenkins, Oswego, zaijroad iron.

Schr Chicago, Manitrowic, sundriss.

S hr Two Faunies, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Game Cock, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr J. Catenpole, Muskegon, lumber.

Schr Galle, Manistee, lumber.

Schr Hhaca, Muskegon, wood.

Schr W. H. Hawkina, Abnapee, cedar put

Schr P. Hannah, Masonville, lumber.

Com. 88s 26(3)8s 6d. [Rest unchanged.]
Loxpox, Nov. 23—Evening—Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of Eng. and on balance to day, £07,000. Con-ois—Money and account, 23(6) 934; 5-20s of 85, 1064; 7, 87s, 1004; 10-46s, 1044; New York Central, 94; Eric, 24/62/24; preferred, 94.
Parts, Nov. 28.—Rentes, 61 france 80 centimes.
Liverpool. Nov. 23—Evening—Cotton dull; midding upland, 75/67/2d; Orieans, 85/6; saies 10,000 bases; 2,000 bases for speculation, and export, 4,000 bales American.
Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 38s 3d6238s 6d. Tallow, 42s 6d. Refined petroleum, 26/94. Beef, new, 84s; shoulders, 33s; long cut hams, 50s.

Beston Wool Market:
Boston, Nov. 28.—Transactions in wool for the past week have been the smallest for a long time, in consequence of the firmness of holders and the fact that business was entirely suspended on the 26th, The stock of m'ddium fleeces is so comparatively small that the price of this description is under easy control. Combing and delaine selections are steady at previous prices. The sales of the week embrace Onio and lemasylvan's deeces; medium No. I extra and double extra, 62% 636c; Michygan fleeces, 48% 6350c; Western flueress, 45 a50c; combing and delaine selections are steady at previous prices. The sales of the week embrace Onio and lemasylvan's deeces; medium No. I extra and double extra, 62% 636c; Michygan fleeces, 48% 6350c; Western flueress, 63 a50c; combing and delaine selections are steady at previous prices. The sales of the week embrace Onio and lemasylvan's deeces; medium No. I extra and double extra, 62% 636c; Michygan fleeces, 48% 6350c; Western flueress, 64 a50c; combing and delaine selections are steady at previous prices. The sales of the week embrace Onio and lemasylvan's deeces; medium No. I extra and double extra, 62% 636c; Michygan fleeces, 45% 6350c; Western flueress, 64 a50c; Orden flueress, 65 a50c; Conting and delaine selections are steady demand. Side flueress, 65 a50c; Michygan fleeces, 85 a50c; Michygan fleeces, 85 a50c; Michygan fleeces, 85 a50c; Mi

Schr M. C. Cameron, Goderich, 20,482 bn er Prop Inter-Ocean, Port Huron, 41,637 bu cen Barge Argonaut, Port Huron, 64,180 bu cen Prop Scotia, Buffalo, 8,000 oris four.

Miscellancous.

Miscelineous.

There is no truth in the rumor that the Annie Lattrice is ashore on the North Maniton.

—There are but cicht tugs remaining in commission on this river; four of these belong to the V. O. T. Co.

—The schr Scotia has made the round trip between this city and Buffaio in the remarkably short spaces twelve days.

—There were shout ten cargoes of lumber at the market last evening. But faw additional lumber visuels will arrive this season.

—The barge Argonaut collided with the schr Rabigh, near Twenty-second street bridge, Saturday afternos.

The Rabigal lost her fibboom.

—A dispatch from Detroit reports that an unlinear fore-and-aft vessel foundered below Colchester last Monday, and all hands were lost.

—A dispatch from Manitowo states that the str. Dispatch, which struck the South Pier while entirige that harbor Friday morning, has gone to pieces.

—The prop Dulatta, in making her way up the South Branch, ran into the schr Truman Moss, lying mar Polk street bridge. The Moss was alightly injured, —The schr J. D. Suvyer recently ashore at S. Joseph Mich., was brought here yesterday by the tast Van Schafels and Ferry. Sue is minus her main, helm, jubboom, and everything but hull. She was into Miller Brother's dry-dock for repairs.

—Mesers, Burns & Farrow, owners of the section and parties to the conditantion recently formed annature the owners of dry-docks and ship-yard on the North Branch, are not parties to the conditantion recently formed annature the owners of dry-docks and ship-yard on the North Branch, are not parties to the conditantion recently formed annature the owners of the schr Thereting than in it.

—The tag Tom Browr, which left this city Thresiy afterneon to sustant the tag Van Schakk in bringing in the disabled schr J. D. Sawyer, came back sign Samuday evening, not having found the disabled vessel.

—The schr Queen City, which has been lying of Medicinn City during the last few days, in a disabled condition of the schr and the schr

CLEVELAND. O., Nov. 28.—Grain—Wheat steady and unchanged. Outs unchanged. Corn steady and unchanged. Outs unchanged.

PERROLEUM—Firm; white standard, car lots, 3½c Ohio State test, 10½c; small lots 16½c higher.

RECHIPTS—Wheat, 1,400 bu; corn, 2,450 bu; oats, 1,930 out.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 28.—FLOUR—Steady with moderate demand.

Grain—Wheat fair and advanced; No. 2 white Wabsan, \$1,18; smber Michigan, \$1,10½ (Ql.11; seler January, \$1,14½; No. 1 red, \$1,12½; No. 2 do, \$1,10; No. 2 amber Hillingts, \$1,11½. Corn steady with moderate demand; high mixed, 78c; do new, 73c; cash, and November and December, 71½c; seller May, 77c; new low mixed, 70½ (37t; seller first half December, 71½c; seller first half December, 70½c; seller first half December,

The prop James Davidson is once more agreed, this time upon Gree - Point, Lake St. Clair. This is the second time while passing through the rivel.

-The tug Wins ow, with the scow Haines in two left Port Haron Wedneday for the release of the off Nontire lo, ashore on Sturgeon Point, Lake Hurd. The Winslow is fitted with steam pumps and have and, should the weather prove favorable, will release her.

her.

The prop Nebraska, downward bound from Calcage, but into Milwankee Wednesd-y night with the discharge pipe of her air-pump broken. Repairs was completed by Thursday morning, though she did not take her departure until after the southwast asserts down.

take her departure until after the southeast set down.

On Wednesday of last week the schr Angus Smith lost her large anchor under S. Heiena. An smooth was obtained from the tug Levistana, and the reserves obtained from the tug Levistana, and the reserves obtained from the under the state of the day with her mains all and jib blown sway.

The tug Young Lin was totally destroyed by for this can be a fair on Lake Ontario, Sunday morning last, about an hear and a shaff after leaving for D. Licurie. He creek three in number, took to the small beat, and said credit of the care of the creek of the cree

THE PULPI

Dr. Thomas on the the Press.

tillel the Originator of

Sermon by the Rev. I of Sinai Congrega pr. Kittredge Critic

Schurz. pr. Lyder on the Immert Soul.

Sermon by Dr. Neal, POWER OF THE P

Before the congregation of the Rev. Dr. Thomas spoke last even

hev. Dr. The Press and Its Influe. he Orinion." Dr. Thomas said his purpose was them of the third of the outside affect society. His text was ta

"Even so every good eth forth good fruit." influenced by climate, scenary, an in a modifying character, as it is by the Church and State. It is bear in mind that the State and th only forms of social life, and are them er principles of it. First candillen the outer, principles.

and then the outer, principles.

The influence of the press differ the Chairs and State in that it is by the inner principles; it us his ginning with the inner principles, is evolved. The press works uples that form the outer acruent from outside, great cass dynamas is working on the inner principles, outended with much advantage is back of the law a law; back of the Copp ess and diess. As a power working upon power that gers back of the law a law; back of the Cook ess and digess. As a bower working und an immerse power itsel and cause the world, for it is the thinking a of the people which is expressed. He cause not how strong a the best without a cook of the people, recognizing the effect a remeey. Or this relies how a rong, if it rest upon error an and not upon truth, if the firefligence of the people upon by the power which them—the press—the religious pure the press—the religious formed, its dogmas and decrees and it must be dissolved. There fear from enlightenment. In go in religion the just and true need it is the ignorant and impure which the title ignorant and impure which the first in the peculiar power of the press in a lew things he would meet somes directly to the mind of thought principle of man. Take indisences in hie, and, although the cash the mind, still they do it as the press. Wealth mis the desire for case in iffluence, and is in a sens appetues. It reaches the mind and the desire for ease in influence, and is in a sens appetues. It reaches the mind of picasure; appetue may be a kind of picasure.

losses, parades; but it is a different riousm when a man studies the pr reversment under which he live sized the press has a peruliar por reches the mind directly; it work and affects one's judgment, takes aind, and shoots its principles and party. The character and and, and shoots its principans name nature. The character und is influenced by the influence the ray that it receives relating. It is supposed, the rate here carefully than they have received as the rate here carefully than they The press reaches us on the si lence and becomes a companion per into all the modes of life; g he to their homes and firesides; w has to his room; and thus it be amon. To childhood it gives an footh romance; to the mature age that age suitable matter. It pr. long if the past; prolongs the voice of the power of the press we have band, the Lamentations of the words of Jesus; the poetry of the queuee of Burke and of a Chry power of the press reasons bac the lessons of past ages. It broad the the present. It brongs far-off gives the thinker an opportunit

the few but to the many; the press from a Spurgeon, or a Beecher, at over the world.

Another immense power is in sibility of a nuiversal a sympathetic a good deed is cone in Russia, given in this country and elsewhelf deed of honor is done, a feeling featerally felt. Does a reviv in Scotland or a temperant develop uself prominently, the pressed spreads it troadcast as if electricity. Take the slightest recoved this subject. It is impountersal intelligence could cristor the power of the press. Were jower the great movements of these would never have been effect lies would never have been effect would not have amended and avoit mous penat laws but for the power and Lather might liave hammered manner might have hambered manner might have been unaccomplished for the power of the pressure would have labor were it not for the same power. If were it not for the same power.
of the press which has given to
works of Shakspeare, Bacon, and
was can tell the power of Dickeds
much good for the poor with his
was of Jefferson when his peo
for liberty? The tale of Uncle
by Rarriet Beccher Stowe, touche
nation, and bade a mice come
history recapitized was given to us,
ttory went over the hills and in
though the valleys of the land,
drams, and swayed this people as
the corn.

gives the thinker an opportuni himself apen his age; the orator the few but to the many; the pre

drama, and swayed this people as the corn.

Journalism divides itself into the religious. There is really a difference between them, for the figure is dealing largely with religious vice versa. It is not deplorable secular press is concerred, but it some regret as to the other. The the seemar press is to give facts a he oid not think it was a sound on secular press that it publishes everyod. So long as it does so for cannot be objection to it. The re is not pleasent reading, nor is it executer good: but the unpleasent the facts are in the world; into its could be facts as they listly gives both a des of life; tell they of David as well as the Festim of Solomon as well as his raithful man stives to make crime as fraitor to the best interests of soc that a man stives to make crime as fraitor to the best interests of soc total traitor, for it simply postray is. If a minister or a public man press dues a duty in expessing his friety he believed suffers to-cav versams and hypocrassies, and whate emose these is rather to be supposemed.

As a rule, the great masses of deposed to be on the right side want to be wrong. The press nas siving direction to the minds of a siny other agency, and it is therefore. He was glad to free. He considered the press of on the ade of morality. The education of the considered the press of the similar property of the considered the press of the similar property.

anuary, Meats firm ; with 11 k@130. Boxed smeet saited shoulders, 7k@7kq at 13k@14c, obts; oats, 500 bu; wheat our, 13,000 bris ; oats, 600 bu ; wheat PHILADELPHIA.
Nov. 28.—FLOUR—In better do let and steady; red, \$1.2231.24; Rys 98c. Corn firm; old Jelow, 850,80c; new mired, 85c. O-ti

ady. Mess pork, \$21.00322.00. Steady: refined, 10%c; crude, in ban-nik, 5@5%c. m; rime Western, 25@35c; chotol Western, 31@32c.

v. 23.—FLOUR—Quiet and firm.

Attream in the surface of the surfac and firm. Mess port firm at an firm and source; shoulders, (213 vc; sugar-cured hams, 146 ined 15 for Western. et; choi e, 33@35c.

CO:TON - Quiet and m reades ranging from \$4.00 to \$3.00, ina winter and extra.
a dul and easier. No. 2 red, \$1.00 to
8. and drooping; new mises, \$6.00
astien. Onts dul and lower; No. 2, 550,
2, \$1.7561,40. Rye dull at \$1.00

2.11.561.40. Rye dull at \$1.00

n at \$1.00.

n at \$1.00.

Fork irregular for epot; steady for fulling cash, \$20.12% solier year, \$21.60

Bulk meats more doing; loose should the first steady for the ste

MEMPHIS.

mil and unchanged.

MARINE.

Manifowoc, aundries, dies, Muskegon, lumber, ier, Harris' Fier, railroad panakes, Muskegon, lumber, wn, Muskegon, lumber, wn, Muskegon, lumber, le, Muskegon, lumber, fanistee, lumber.

wkins, Ahnapee, cedar port h, Masonville, lumber.

ah, Masouville, lumber, luskegon, lumber, le, Muskegon, lumber, luskegon, wood.

ew York, Ogdensburg, sundries, og help to be sundries, offalo, sundries, offalo, sundries, offalo, sundries, offalo, sundries, offalo, sundries, lumber, lumb

Pier, cedar pos

Buffalo, coal,

"Manistee, lumber,
aton, Manistee, lumber,
idington, lumber,
lumber,
ker, Pensaukee, lumber,
lier, Grand Haven, lumber,
conto, lumber

neron, Goderich, 20,482 bn e heron, Goderich, 20,482 bn e hn, Port Huron, 41,637 bu e

chicaco.

ruth in the rumor that the Annie Lasting of North Manitou.

but eight tugs remaining in commission four of these belong to the V. O. T. Co. cotta has made the round trip between unfato in the remarkably short space of

h struck the South Pier while entering idey morning, has gone to pieces, bulata, in making her way up the South ato the self Truman Moss, lying near ide. The Moss was slightly injured. J. D. Sawyer recently adone at Stars tought here yesterday by the tags and Ferry. See is minus her maste, and everything but hull. She went there day dock for repairs, are ferrow, owners of the section of the property of the section of the combination recently formed among dry-docks and ship-yards in this city, ye can do much better outside the compatit.

the year, ty, which has been lying off Michi-ast few days, in a disable I condi-re Saturday by the tug Frotection, asily repaired. The Protection n here and Michigan City, against

ria Pier, cedar posts,
w. Saginaw, lumber and stawego, coal.
son, Cleveland, coal.
C éveland, coal.
Bay, Baffalo, coal.

Chicago, Nov. 28 and 20

at quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at quiet and unchanged. Lat 7008750. Date quiet and unchanged as firm at 95.

Mess pork quiet and unchanged as no-None. Sugar-cured hams. Rolleg. 19, 7%0; clear rio sides. 10 sec; clear in sait. Eard, tierce, 14%0; keg, lb/d.

sermon by Dr. Neal, of Boston,

Soul.

THE PULPIT.

Dr. Thomas on the Power of

mile the Originator of the Golden

sermon by the Rev. Dr. Kohler

of Sinai Congregation.

Recent Lecture of Carl

Schurz.

Rule.

the Press.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

sermon by the Rev. Dr. Thomas. Before the congregation of the First Methodist Church, in the Methodist Church Block, the Ber, Dr. Thomas spoke last evening, his subject beirs, "The Press and Its Influence Ugon Pab-le Opinion." b. Thomas said his purpose was to speak to

then of the third of the outside agencies which office society. His text was taken from the "Fren so every good tree bring-th forth good fruit." Society is intraced by climate, scenery, and production, hamodinging character, as it is also influenced by the Church and State. It is important to ber is mind that the State and the Church are only forms of social life, and are evolved from them er principles of it. First come the inner, addien the outer, principles.

The influence of the press differs from that of

the influence of the press child's rich that of the charch and State in that it is not affected by the more principles; it us tizes them. Borning with the inner principles, the outer line seroired. The press works upon the principles. is that form the outer structure. Working that form the outer structure. Working the nouside, great dissideantage frexperienced; setting on the inner principles, on the gains, is realled with much advantage. The press is a pure that gets back of the law and directs the law; sack of the Congress and directs hat other time. Congress and direct the congress, as a power working upon powers, it is at immense power itself and caused but control the wite, for it is the thinking and the feeling of the people which is expressed in it.

He case not now strong a Government may be st mintary forces, let it be not founded upon

be minuary forces, fet it be not rounded upon factor, the copie, recognizing the fact, will soon effect a remedy. Or take religion, no marter how brong, if it rest upon error and superestition, and not upon truth, if the 4200ght and intelligence of the peorle gets worked upon by the power which gets behind hem—the press—the religion will be spurned, its dogmas and decrees have no force, and it must be dissolved. There is nothing to spuried, its dogmas and decrees have no force, and it must be dissolved. There is nothing to fear from enightenment. In government and in religion the just and true need not fear. But it is the ignorance and impure who have reason is died. In elligence will never work the down-

is the ignorant and impure who have reason to direct. Intelligence will never work the downfall of any government.

The peculiar power of the press will be found in a new things he would mention. Thus it somes directly to the mind of man, to the tought principle of man. Take many of the influences in hie, and, although they u timately each the mind, still they do not appear to a set the mind, still they do not appear to a set the mind, and in the desire for ease in society, for influence, and us in a sense lodged in speares. It reaches the mind indirectly answerents may be a kind of diversion or passure; appetite may be a great power in the cold; but they are lodged in the world. Paristin may arrive a constant to the form of the cold; but they are lodged in the world.

mishore carefully than they talk.

The press reaches us on the side of our confitonaut becomes a companion to the mind. It
points all the modes of life; goes with peois their homes and firesides; with the young
that his room; and thus it becomes a comamo. To childhood it gives sumple tales; to
such romance; to the mature age facts, and to
his suitable matter. It pr. longs the thought
of the past; prolongs the voice of the past. By
sepour of the press we have the Psalms of
Card, the Lamentations of the prophet, the
fords of Jesus; the poetry of Hemer; the elobrid, the Lamentations of the prophet, the rocked Jesus; the poetry of Hemer; the cloquete of Burke and of a Chrysostom. The power of the press reaches back, and repeats the estonet past ages. It broaden and deepens the press. It brings far-off places near; gives the timber an opportunity to impress himself agen his age: the orator to speak not to the few but to the many; the press takes a word from a spurgeon, or a Beecher, and sends it all over the world.

Another immense power is in it—the possibility of aniversal sympathetic emotion. If a good deed is come in Russia, a response is trea in this country and elsewhere, and when a ceed of homer is done, a feeling of homer is gaerally felt. Does a revival break out it is scaland or a temperance movement develop uself prominently, the press takes it up, and spreads it troadcast as if by currents of electrony. Take the slightest reference to historio this subject. It is impossible that a dimensal intelligence could exist if it was not for the power of the press. Were it not for this particle great movements of the past contains would never have been effected. England sould not have amended and avoissited her infaas would never have been effected. English sould not have amended and avolished her infawould not have amended and abolished her infa-neas penal laws but for the power of the press, and Luher might have hammered away at Ro-menses until doomsday, and the Reformation would have been unaccomplished were it not far the power of the press, and John whiley would have labored in vain was that for the same power. It is the power of the press which has given to the world the world shakepeare, Bacou, and Dickens. And was cantell the power of Dickens, who did so man good for the poor with his mighty pen?

br. Kittredge Criticises the pr. Eyeer on the Immortality of the

all lands, schools to educate them, and thus public opinion of a healthy order would direct the world. He called upon each one to help to make the schools, the church, and State, such that out of them may spring a public opinion which shall bring about a universal desire for the accomplishment of good.

HILLEL.

The Originator of the Golden Rule. Strange as it may seem to us, neither the Ho-rows nor any other nation of antiquity had a

of electricity, or concentrating itself into cheering flames of light, religion pervaded all forms of life of a nation, but seldom appeared in its purity as a spark of heaven or a seraphic flame of the soul lifting man unto the throne of the Most High. The whole life of a people, as it grew out of primitive forms, was an inseparable organic network around which the different pursuits and customs clustered, without being recognizable as to their distinct character and pearing. life and strength into all the veins and arteries of the nation, but being as inseparable from any als, or rites, arts, or conventional forms are

the people, but allowing no single branch to be severed from the stock, lest it injure the entire growth of the nation. Hence all the lawgivers date approach the sanctuary lest he die, of antiquity were political and social, as well as religious, reformers. They were obliged either to better the frame of the State from the very root, or not at al. For this reason the Mosaic law, as adopted and canciloued by the Jewish people after the Babylonian exile, did not present a merely religious to the office of the 'High-Priest?'." You certainly cannot become High-Priest in the 'hieral code, but at the same time also appointed on. de, but at the same time also a political one, laying down rules of juridical, governmental.

taught.

and even sanitary practices, but reaccely defining the essence and the sphere of religion. But the time cam when through the amalgama-tion of many peeple, caused by the conquests of Augmentage and the Pourson and services. of Alexander and the Romans, religion to gener-Judaism especially spread itself over many lands, ever taking a stronger hold upon the minus, while its political prospects gradually grew more hopeless. Then the question suggested itself: What is the Jewish religion? Is it merely a national form, indissolu-bly connected with the soil of the Holy Land sod; but they are lodged in the world. Pa-bly connected with the soil of the Holy Land storm may spring up from the llag, particle. Sig, parades; but it is a different kind of pa-movable is the course of the stars, a skein of

But, his life and teachings not being sumiciently appreciated, neither by his own people nor by those who owe him most of what they call the rew Gospel, I feel myself particularly induced to make you acquainted with the noble features of toat great Rabbi, at whose feet Judaism and Christianity sit to-day, a waiting, as the late Dr. Genger said, the advent of another Hillel, to make mother and daughter join hands again over the bloody chasm of many centuries of strife and war.

Originally the priests and the sons of Levi

were intrusted with the mission to teach Jacob the judgments and Israel the law. any other price hood, they were ordained to en-lighten the minds with divine knowledge, and to higher the minos with divine knowledge, and to kindle the fire of religion in the hearts of men. But "Ye have broken the covenant of Levi saith the Lord of Hosts," was the word of the last prophet, addressed to the p iesthood. Invessed with the highest authority, the sons of Sadduc, the priest, turned their whole interest to worldly affairs, and neglected their sacred miss as spiritual leaders. While they induly in luxurious pleasures and affected heath ish culture, they clung with the utmost zeal to the old rituals, being unwilling to renounce their privileges in the Temple, in which the po-litical and religious welfare of the nation seemed to culminate. Nor did this corruption cease with the Maccabean priest, who, though the descendants of a noble stock of pious men, when once elevated to the high position of Kings, did not prove faithful to their sacred duties did not prove faithful to their sacred duties. They formed an aristocratic party, called the Saddness, to preserve the old traditions war-ranting their own sanctity, and to keep them-selves aloof from the common, unlost people, inferior to them also by the lack of Hellenic education and manners.

On the other ride, however, an opposition had

arisen from the ranks of the people, men who, like the Puritans in England, fought with glowing and inspiring fervor against the abuses of the priesthood, and in order to check the source of iniquity repelled, as much as possible, any social intercourse with heathers. Borrowing as good for the poor with his mighty pen?

a good for the poor with his mighty pen?

a deferson when his pen was lifted up
liketty? The tale of Uucle Tom's Cabin,
And bade a mice come together until

them to themselves, and declared any Israelite
leading a pure life devoted to learning, to deerve greater ment than the high priest, wearing the golden diadem on his forehead. These
were the Fhankees, the defenders of the rights
againts vallers of the land, and into the
land, and swayed this people as the wind does

the people against priestly arrogance. To
them the Rabbis and scribes, all thepopular or ators and mas ers of learning, belonged. They tors and masers of learning, belonged. They were the propagators of knowledge, the founders of schools, the true priests of the law, whose same largely with religious matters, and the propagators of knowledge, the founders of schools, the true priests of the law, whose sametuary they opened for all, making it the centre of religion, instead of the gorgeous templayers. It is not deplorable as far as the law the press is concerned, but it is a matter. pie with its bloody sacrifices. Once, the Taimud relates, when on the day of atonement the high priest left the sacctuary. The business of the steuar press is to the other. The business of the steuar press is to the other. The business of the steuar press is to give facts as they are, and said not think it was a sound objection to the settle publishes evil as well as settle problems to the steuar press that it publishes evil as well as some soing as it does so truthfully there and pleasent reading, nor is it calculated to do kenty scope but the unpleasant thing is that Same as and Ptalion were of foreign descent. and when they saluted the high-priest he answered with bitterness: "May the foreigners is only doing its duty in givening the facts as they are. The the true both a described bard as well as the Psdims, the misdeeds of blooms as well as his good acts; the averywhile both actes of life; tells of the adultated David as well as the Pestims, the misdeeds of Solomon as well as his good acts; the swerverlegot Peter as well as his reithfedness. If journal and strives to make crime attractive to is a life misdeed to the best interests of society. But it is a life misdeed to the best interests of society. But it is a life misdeed to the best interests of society. But it is a life misdeed to the pesting of pavid, also,—be had a profitable to attach the believed suffers to day very much from the best interests of any white the temple of David, also,—be had a profitable to study at Jeruselem, where he drew wisdom from the lips of the before-mentioned Presidents of the Synderion.

The press are more to do in any direction to the minds of the people than the press of the land to be the safe of morality. The editorial is only a man in hims before to day the safe of morality. The editorial is only a man how how much weight to attach

to that opicion. He did not deem it wrong for the secular press to deal and treat of relizious matters, but religious abould be sacredly recated by it.

The religious press is a kind of bond among configuration to be seen seen reclaiming against the religious press is that it is not a garant the religious press is that it is not a garant the religious press is that it is not a garant the religious press is that it is not a garant the religious press is that it is not a garant the religious press is that the individual of the same and Pasitous and the religious press. But to-day higher sime cohsonant with the spirit of the sage are necessary. The religious press must lead the people and keep up with the living thought; must be beside to the world to be about the same and pasitous to the same and pasitous press. But to-day higher sime cohsonant with the spirit of the sage are necessary. The religious press must lead the people and keep up with the living thought; must be beside to the world the same and pasitous to the same and pasitous the same and pasitous to the same and pasitous the same and pas

to that opicion. He did not seem it wrong for the secular press to deal and treat of relizious matters, but religion should be sacredly reared.

The religious press is a kind of bond among co-elegiousits. The greatest complaint he had against the religious press is that it is not in harmony with and not up to, the sentiment of these days. In times past petty differences between churches sufficed to satisfy people in the religious press must lead the neople and keep up with the spirit of the sge are necessary. The religious press must lead the neople and keep up with the living thought; must be beside the laborer as well as the wealthy man. It ought to be a power beyond what it is. In the days of the War it was so; and if, forgetting their differences to-day they would nuitedly speak for a pure religion, it would be far nearer the accomplishment of its mission. The religious press as newspaper, and if a new spirit be not infused into it the secular press will take its place.

A bad book is the worst companion a voung person can have; it is poisonous. Twenty tons of obscene lineature was seized in New York not long ago. A bad newspaper is equally personicious in its influence. He was happy to say that there were very few newspapers publications which come under the tam. Speaking of public opinion, Mir. Thomas said it was more subtle than the press itself. Let usiversal cpinion be set in favor of a certain thing, and there is no power to prevent that thing; let u be against it and nothing can asve it. To control public common, the begring must be made at the schools, through the church, and though the press.

He wished for homes to shelter the people of all lands, schools to educate them, and though the press.

He wished for homes to shelter the people of all lands, schools to educate other, and thing the press.

He wished for homes to shelter the people of all lands, schools to educate other, and thing the press.

He wished for homes to shelter the people of all lands, schools to educate other, and thing the pres itice of the Talmud, this great labyrinth of Jew ish learning in which so many ages loot them-selves, missing the leading-string to guide them back to the broad daylight of reason. But though growing by the adversity of times into a Chinese wal, see using the Jewish reople from the world, rabbinical Judaism originally presents Strange as it may seem to us, neither the Hobrews nor any other nation of antiquity had a world for religion. As heat is diffused through every pore of the stone, as well as through the velos of the tree and the nerves of the living animal, only here and there flashing forth sparks of electricity, or concentrating itself into cheer. ment, it was not Jesus but one of the scriber who declared the commandment of love for God and for follow-man comprised the whole law, the Azarene teacher merely assenting to it. However that may be, fillel was the originator of that saying, which captivated the civilized world. A Roman, thus goes the story, once went to while standing on one foot. Shamal, the master of the orthodox school, much irritated by the heatden's meckery, turned him from his door. He came to Hillel uttering the same request, but he received him kindly saying: Do not unto another, what thou woulds political and social order of life as the hearth is from the household. Hence, reading the laws of Moses or Zaroaster, of Manu or Lycurgus, you can scarcely tell where religion ends and where political jurisdiction begins; where morals, or rites, arts, or conventional forms are igh priest. Shamai felt provoked. National life is a tree rooted in the soil of the land, and embracing, with its multiform ramifications, the higness and the lowest rursuits of the people, but allowing no single branch to be studies which opened a new world to him. Finally, reading the Biblical verse, " No stranger sense, but you may aspire to the priestly diadem of boliness, and of divine knowledge, offered by God to firs whole people, which is more precious than all the jewels of the High-Priest." The pupil was not shaken in his faith in the mas er. Hillel's meekness was so proverbial that one person made a bet of 400 demarti that he could

privoke Hiller's wrath, but lost it though in-truding upon him at the most inopportune time with the siliest questions in the world, being even met with kind showers teening with suber wisdom and instruction.

Of course, all these legends, with which a grateful posterity acouns the figure of a posular personage, must not ue taken as literal truth, the standard of the standard o care for me? Caring only for myself, what am 1? And if not at present, when shall it be?"
With the first of these three sentences, he declased the conscience, both heart and mind, to be the only judge and reason in valuing religious practices. With the second he showed the true foundation of society to be love and sympathy for others, without which man could not exist With the third, he pointed to the life here on with the thind, he jointed to the his her or on earth as the only scope for the divine mission of man, to work out his salvation, and to build the heavenly kingdom of truth and love. Living in a time of great political excitement, when many visionaties broaded over the unknown world beond noping to find rescue from the distressing state of the life around them; he remained serone and che rful, never losing his trust in God and hope for the future. When Shamai joined the ascetics in decrying this world a vale of tears, and a life laden with corse through man's corruption, saying, "It were better for men not to have been born at ali," Hillel pointed to an All-wise Creator, who, having made the world, pronounced it to be good, and appointed man as colaborer in the fulfillment of his plans. "Life," he said, " is a gift of God, and we ought to be thankful for all its blessings and the enjoyments it offers. I must well guard my body, it being the bearer of the image of God. Does not the Emperor desire the images of him to appear to state of the life around them; he remained sere Emperor desire the images of him to appear to Emperor desire the images of him to appear to the greatest advantage? Why should not I attend well to my person, it reflecting the glory of the Most High? "Taking a bright view of his and man, he taught: "Do not judge thy neighbor until thou hast stood in his pace." Neither did he look gloomity upon the divine ways of retribution. Witnessing the many atropties person. tion. Witnessing the many attrocities perpetrated by Herod, he once exclaimed, while observing a souli floating upon the water, "Perhaps then hast been drowned, because thou didst drown another, but surely he who caused thy death will and his too."

By mere justice, however, his soul found no rest, but based its hope on mercy. Weighed in the scales of justice, the world ever hangs in suspense, the good and the evil of mansind equaling each other, but God's mercy casps the one scale, outbalancing justice to save markind. Of his benevoience, the proposed work of the control of the one temarkatle trait is recorded. Noticing a man of noble parentage reduced in circumstances, and unable to live in former tyle, he caused him to be provided with a servant and a horse for his use. Notifithstanding his result winder. his great wisdom and the deep affection people entertained for him, he never pretended to be superior to other men, but, when he died, his ple mourned their severe loss, exclaiming "We have been hereft of a man of rare quali-ties, of a second Ezra, of another restorer of the law!" Nor did his departed spirit a, pear to visionary friends, clad in some heavenly garb, but it lived in the words and teachings he had bequeathed to a large number of his pupils. when Johanan ben Sadai, one of these, at the end of his days, saw the holy city beleaguesed and the temple threatened with destruction, he calmly requested the Emperor Titus to grant him a place for a seat of learning. For with a nursery of knowledge, Judaism cannot die. Brethren, the day having come when the old Brethren, the day having come when the old landmarks of worship are again removed, when Christianty and Talmudical Judaism, both off-spring of Hillel, crumbte and sink like the temple of old, let us take firm stand on the fundament of religion, laid by Hillel. On this broad platform, which bids us to love God and our fellow-man, all sects and nations can and shall which in secting the new temple of God in the

was willfully blind who did not see and action-edge it. Can civil law make communities pure and upright? The most stringent legislation could never eradicate sin from a community. It could narrow the limits of evil, cr. as at present, liceuse the destruction of the bodies and souls of men in a decent and respectable manner. Could education jurify society? No one had a higher appreciation of our common schools than the speaker. If the hour should come when their only and sleepless enemy—the Roman Cattolic Church—should have to openly seek their overthrow, he would be found to maintain them with all his might. But education was not the savior of the world. You may store the head with the closerst intellectual food but the heart ald education purify society? with the choicest intellectual food, but the heart will remain as before. A man does not love turth and virtue sny more because he can solve an algebraic problem, or name the stars in the firmament and calculate their courses. Does education reform drunkards, purify the heart of education reform drubkeres, purity the heart of sensuality, or stay the hand of the thief or murderer? The sneaker would have the streams of knowledge flow everywhere, but when it was claimed that thus our home would become beautiful with the eternal pictures of virtue, holiness, and peace, he thought a sadder mistake was never made. Education, dysposed from Christianity, its handmad was divoided from Christianity, its handmaid, was not, and never could be, a regenerator of public morals. Just as truly as God had written in the very physical constitution of man, "The wicked shall not live out half their days," so it was the salarant deed trails that their days," acknowledged truth that virtue is a necessity to a permanently sound mind and a healthy body. The same law was written in the constitution of The same law was written in the constitution of nations, "Righteousness exaiteth a nation, but sin is the destruction of any people." God's laws are wiser than buman chactments! Education will not fill the vaccium!

Those who listened to the Hon. Carl Schurz a

few evenings tefore learned that the cultivation of the domestic virtues was the remedy of the domestic virtues was the remedy for social evils. These virtues were defined to be a knowledge and love of household duties, of literature, of art, and of the means of healthy recreation. The lecturer was objectionable to the squarer not so much because of what was said as of what was left unsaid. Mr. Schurz gave as the cure for the evil of intemperance the before of an insane man, who also had a the for the cure of intemperance equal that of Mr. Schurz. He wanted to born \$2,000 to erect public functions throughout the city, which he claimed would cure the evil, for men drank whicky because they could not get water!" The speaker thought Mr. Schurz and the insane visitor about on a par in their remedies.

Three thousand years ago a wiser man than Mr. Schurz and "The fear of the Lord in the

Three thousand veers ago a wiser man than Mr. Schurz said, "The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom." Mr. Schurz was like the would be reformers, who threw the Bible aside and dethroned God and took down the cross, and then went to work to purify society. Education cannot regenerate society, for the moral disease is in the heart, and can only be eradicated by the implanting of new and holy desires, and by the inspiration of a life motive which by its divine crandeur shall become the mold to which divine grandeur shall become the mold to which a divinely grand character shall be formed.

The Gospel of Jesus Ch ist alone met the deep want of the soul, and was the only hope of sciety; hence the language of the text. The

speaker did not understand the Gospel as de-minimationalism, or any theological dogma. What, then, was the Gospel? The answer was found at the cross of Christ. The love of God to sumers was a love which went forth to save them. This love of God was the Gospel, or the glad tidings which the disciples of the risen Lord were commanded to preach. The indeed denied were commanded to preach. The infidel denied that there was any such Gospel, and that the there was any such results. The authenticity and inspiration of the Gospel rests upon the same kind of testimony that history and science do, with the difference that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and the proof of the Gospel is stronger and more properties that the proof of the Gospel is stronger and the overwhelming than all other. Some of these preofs were: First, that only a supernatural precess were: First, that only a superfactual at power could impair the auto sin had made; second, God is love, then it is like God to pity His singing children, and to put forth His omnipotent arm to save them; third, infidelity had labored for 1500 years to overthrow the Bible, arraying sgainst it reagon, history, and science, but, in the face of all opposition, it was rapidly marching forward to the conguest of the world. marching forward to the conquest of the world.

Challenging the removal of one stone in the massive wall on which the inspiration of the Bible rested, the speaker affirmed that God had promised to save all men from the power of sin by the renewing of His Holy Spirit. The Bille recognized the evil and ower of sin; it declared the helplessness of the sinner to change his own heart; it gave to

the wints the model of a holy character, in symmetry, spodeseness, and beauty; it commanded all men to be like Christ, to love God with all the heart and soul, and mind, and strength, and our neighbors as ourselves; it promised the breathing of His Almighty Spirit upon sin-loving learner, which like howards, the foundation principles. responsibility. bearts, radically changing the foundation prin iples, so that a person thus changed should be desire and purpose a new creature, as if born The speaker then eloquently considered the

romises of God to the world, and feelingly illustrated the simplicity, meaning, and appli-cation of his text, dwelling particularly upon the idea that Jesus alone can save

THINGS UNSEEN.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr Ryder at Murray Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Ryder preached at Murray Chapel, on Indiana avenue near Twenty-ninth street, to a small congregation, yesterday morning, taking as his text:

While we look not at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are net seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal.—II. Corintains, tr., 18.

He said he need not do anything more than simply call attention to the first clause, for nothing was more evident in our ordinacy observation than that the things which were visible were temporal. The other clause, however, was not so obvious, Indeed, it was very hard for many people to believe that the things which were unseen were eternal, and that the real forces in this universe were not visible at all to our physical sight, but were altogether beyond the reach of what man called the "five senses." It was very easy to see that the body decayed, but men were not apparently sure that the soul survived, and that the real life was not in the body but in that principle which resurred to the God who cave it. principle which returned to the God who gave it. He thought it very important to possess all the

possible light on the subject, since we need d more or less for our comfort and encouragement during the journey of this life.

He understood the kind of proof expected of the existence of a spiritual body. If he declared there was one, and that it and not the physical body we saw was the real one, how was the proposition to be demonstrated? He certainly was not be according to the proof of things. was not to establish it by the proof of things which were indicated by the senses. He be-lieved the doctrine of a hereafter rested upon ar-gument and evidence as satisfactory to the reason as any other class of proof. The mate-ria ist would say we had a body, but we did not know that we had a soul. One could not touch a thought, or taste a feeling, one could not tolera kindings, or smell a resolution, or measure the size of a hope and fear. These, then, were not matter, but something else; and we were just as certain of the existence of that something is we were of the existence of physical things; it was the soul; and we were more certain of its existence than of the existence of the below.

than of the existence of the body.

How did he know that there was a book before him? He was simply conscious, by virtue of an impression made upon the mind through the eye, of a sensation answering to the form of a book. That which acted upon him through his senses was matter; that which acconscious of the presence of matter and could gauge its properties was soul. If asked how he knew there was soul, he would answer, By its qualities. All information relating to the physical would come to us through the senses, but we must not conclude that, through these media, we saw all tiles was to be seen. We did not get we saw all there was to be seen. We did not get ideas, or love, or hate, or affection, through the senses, or our belief in God, or our confidence in the hereafter, through either of them. The five simply united the mind with the would They were the five windows through which the soul was independent of these avenues.

After advancing an argument to show that

He next considered the eternity of things un-Nould the midden elements always live? Would the mind always survive? Would the soul prove to be indestructible? It was impossible for any intelligent man to conceive a different result. The belief in immortality was not accidental; it did not depend upon education. Every man believed substantially what he believed; there was no race of heiney that did tion. Every man believed substantially what he believed; there was no race of beings that did not believe in a God of some kind and a future life. Was it conceivable that God had so organized our being and so controlled us that we were compelled to believe that which was not true? He believed, with the Apostle Paul, that faith was the substance of things, and hope the evidence of things not seen. While the intellects of men changed, and they believed one thing to-day and something else to-morrow, the instincts of humanity never changed. What man loved in the beginning he loved to-day. When every human soul, from the commencement to this day, had been wershiping God, and reaching out after Him, there must be a God; else every man was literally a cheat. The God; else every man was literally a chest. The best of man's instincts was his religious instinct, and he believed it could be trusted—that it was more remails than reason, more certain than argument. The nearer we came to death the more we naturally trusted in God, and the stronger became our faith in the life to come. His subject, it would be seen, assumed a two fold form: We left material things this side o the grave; and we took spiritual things with us. If this were so, ought we not to at least sometimes think about it? What ought to be the sim of our lives? Ought we not to try in the fear of our lives? Ought we of God to "get religion?"

CARRYING THE BANNER.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Neal, of Boston, Boston, preached yesterday morning at the Fourth Esptist Church, at the corner of Paulina and Washington streets, from the text:

In opening his sermon, the preacher alluded to the fact that the psaim began with a word of sorrow, but ended with a note of joy. emblematic of Christian experience. one had sorrows, there was a change for the better for all. What changed the plaintive strain to one of cheerful melody was stated in the text. The banner was the sign of the pationa

text. The banner was the sign of the national authority. It represented the arm of power, and was respected accordingly among different nations. The banners of the Lord hung out all over the world in the visible and invisible products of His might.

The reference in the text was to the outward forms of religious worship. The act of coming to church was in itself a good thing. The Christian sauctuary was designed to be the house of the Lord, the dwelling place of God's honor, and, though many people might say that going there was merely a form, they should remember that it was God's appointed form. How many a man would have been saved from a terrible career has his mother made him follow the form of gohad his mother made him follow the form of go

ing to church!
The Sabbath was another form of God's appoliting. This precious season was regarded by the pious flebrew as a day of rest. The Chris-tian Sabbath was different from that of the Jews in that it was not so rigid; there was more of in that it was not so light; there was more or juice and sweetness in it. Still, it reinhed all its significance as of yore. The preacher described the beautiful calm of a New England Sabbath morning, and the shock it gave him when, its a boy, on a Sabbath day, he heard the report of a gun in the woods. This regard for the Sabbath was another banner of God which should be kept waying forever. The which should be kept waving forever. The Church organization was a divine institution for the comfort and safety of its members. These was no doubt that there were bad members of churches, but, being under the shadow and protection of the banner, they did not seem so bad as they really were.

The ministers were intended to be a protection and reliable guide to their people. They were annuassadors for Christ, and onght all to feel their solemn responsibility. A faithful ras-tor was the divinely-appointed banner-bearer of the Lord. In one sense ench a one was author-ized to wield the keys of the Kingdom, and, with a knowledge of this fact in mind, every minister ought to live up to the high level of his God's words, to which special reference was

made in the text, was a still more perfect banner.
The preacher had heard many a criminal own
that if when young he had made a study of the
Bible he would have made a better and more deessful man. There was a perfect banner, ad that was the infinite love of our Savior for is own. These banners were intended to be splayed, not for van show, but as the text said i the sake of the truth. There never was a new when this was more necessary than now. Infidelity was gaining a stronger foothold than ever. The most intellectual of men had in-trenched themselves behind scientific facts, and had attacked even the old family Bible.

had attacked even the old family Bible.

It was necessary that the sacred banners should be displayed just as they came from the Lord. If any one attempted to change the banner he would be accursed in the name of the Lord. When a boy, the preacher had heard Webster deliver in the Sena'e his magnificent spostrophe to the American flag, and he urged that the sentiments of that familiar oratorical passage were applicable to the divine banners on which he was preaching.

preaching.

In the conclusion of his sermon the preacher addressed himself to the young men of the congregation, and called upon each of them to take hold of one of the banners of the Loid, and to carry is through life faithfully and with unswerv

THE EARTH'S MOTION IN HER ORBIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Irribune:

Sir: Having had a discussion regarding the manner in which the carta assumed its present edithetical motion around the sun, permit me to apply to you for information. The accented theory I believe to be, that the earth originally formed part of the incandescent matter of the sun, and, while in this condition, the heat geherated a rapid rotary motion; the centrifugal force became greater and greater, finally overcoming the attraction of gravitation, and causing the earth of fly off at a tangent. The attraction of gravitation still, however, continued to act, and converted the stratoth fine originally pursued into a curved line. Now, had the forces been precisely the same, and acting at right angles to each other, the result would have been a line of motion equidistant between the two directions of force, which would have been a circle. But here the difficulty arises; the forces were not equal in the start, and consequently the new line of motion, resulting from the opposition of the two forces, assumed a direction but slightly deflected from the direction of the greater force, otherwise file centrifugal force. So here we have, as a result, a spiral instead of a circle. Now, as the spiral increases in size, and the distance from the sun occomes greater, the attraction of gravitation becomes less, while the centrifugal force does not decrease. Why, then, dees not the deflection decrease with the decrease in the opposition of the forces, and the size of the spiral increase in several ends payed the single that the decrease in the opposition of the forces, and the size of the spiral increase in several ends payed the size of the spiral increase in several ends payed the finduces of the sun, and continue forever onward in a straight time? Will you kindly answer these questions through Tar Tribuxe. Yours, etc., Exquirers, ENQUIRER. CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1874.

ANSWER. It is not possible to give a complete answer to these questions without employing a number of mathematical figures and formulas; and they would be out of place in the columns of a news paper. We will, however, try to indicate the mode at reasoning out the mathematics in the

Taking the distance from the centre of the sun to his surface as the unit of measurement, let d represent the distance to which an expulsive force at the sun would cause a body to recede from him; that is, the distance at which the outward movement' would cease, owing to the retarding influence of the sun's attraction. Let ? represent the distance from the sun at any point in its path, either going or returning ; v, the velocity, or the space passed over in a unit of time, at the distance, r; and f the distance through which the body would fall in the first unit of time at the sun's surface. Then the square of v will be found by subtracting r from d, dividing the remainder by dr, and multiplying the result

Now, the quantity d minus r, by dr, represents the square of the rate of traveling along the circumference of an eclipse, where d is the major cumference of an eclipse, where d is the major axis; r, the distance of any point from the pracipal focus; and the departure or bending of the curve from the tangent line, measured in the direction of the focus, varies inversely as the square of r. Hence the attraction of the sun pulls the earth slong the circumference of the ellipse, instead of permitting it to describe the tangent line.

The lineal velocity with which the earth, or any other hody mayor at any rount is therefore.

The linear velocity with which the earth, or any other body, moves at any point is, therefore, exactly equal to that which would be generated by a fall from an original distance equal to the major axis of the orbit. It is also equal to the velocity due to an expulsive force which would be exhausted when the body had reached a distance from the eun equal to the major axis of its orbit. The fall from the tangent line to the curve in a unit of time is that due to the sun's attraction operating in that unit of time only. In the circular orbit these two movements also to each other as the are to its versed sine. We may note, also, that, whether the path described be a straight line and back (the sun being at one end of the line), or a circle having a diameter equal to that straight line, or an ellipse of any possible eccentricity, having its major axis equal to that straight line, the period of revolution will be the same. The earth, when thrown of from the sun, did

any subsequent date. The same is true of all the other planets. The equations above indicated show, also, that even if a convulsion in the sun should be newerful enough to expel a body to an infinite distance, the path described would be the half of a parabola, and not a spiral spiral.

Religious Excitement in England. The profound religious excitement in England, just now, we may well believe, exceeds that of any period for a long time previous. The hot discussions over Tyndail, Huxley, and Mill were scarcely "on" before the Gladstone earthquake came. Even without the latter, the burden of religious discussion was becoming intelerable. Mr. M. D. Couway, who, as correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial at London, is par excelence the religious reporter for this latitude, onotes Disraoli as saying that "ladies lisp Athe-ism over their loes," and says that it is in order in the intervals of the waltz to ask your partner whether she believes in spinism or automatism. Society is further kept may by the appearance in the free religious pulpit of a lovely woman. Mrs. Anne Besant, who has mastered the best culture and society of Europe, only to be divorced culture and society of Europe, only to be divorced by her husband for refusing to join the English Church and partake of the sacrament. Another lady of heretical opinions, the wife of a clergyman of the church, though never out of her right mind, has been found in a private insane asylum, where she has been incarcerated since Seprember, 1870, and whence all her letters and appeals have been suppressed. She is now out, and has so interested Sir Charles Dilke, Lord Roseberry, and others, that an association has been formed to push the reform of the lunary laws, Under the present disabilities of married women, it takes the busband to get the wife out of a lunatic asylum, and that's where ciercal gentlemen have the advantage over heretical

CITY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-290 VERNON-AV.—NEW OCTAGON-front; will take a lot in part payment; will rent. POR SALE SO FEET NEAR CENTRAL PARK, between Lake and Madison-sta; one-fourth cash, balence 2, 4 and 5 years.
House and lot near Union Park.
Lots near Northwestern locomotive works.
E. H. CASTLE 4 SON,
Room 3 Methodist Canceh Bleck.

gentlemen have the advantage over heretical

Room 3 Methodist Cauceh Bleck.

FOR SALE-A NICE COTTAGE, SIX ROOMS,
closets and water to the 18th a bargain if you have
money. Inquire at 117 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE-REAL ENATE BY AUCTION-WE
have had pluced in our hands again of the root was P. have had placed in our hands some of the most val-uable property in Chicago and its suburbs, embracing stores, hotels, and residences, situated in all parts of the city; also Hyde Park and Washington Heighs acce-property, which we shall sell without reserve on Monday, Jan. 11, 1875. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctionogers,

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-SEVERAL MOST desirable pieces of real estate in Chicago and im-mediate vicinity, improved and unhaproved, free from ious, for sa e var low and on easy terms, or would ex-mange for business property in the city not too heavily change for business property in the city not too heavily incumbered, and might bay some cash were a goodne bargain to be offered. GEO. H. ROZET, 102 Washing ton-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. FOR SALE-\$100 WILL BUY A LOT AT PARK Ridge, \$15 down and \$5 a month until paid; one block from depat; property shown toes. Chaspest prop-try in market. IRA BitOWN, 142 LaSalie-at., Room 4. NOR SALE-CHEAP HOUSES AND COTTAGES

45 Englewood, user dopot, on monthly payments.
Fine houses at branslon; same terms. TILLOTS N
Bibble, 22 Washington at.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE-AND TO EXCHANGE -

6 farms in lowa and lilinois. Fruit farm in Miceigander's Grove. 2 nouses and lots at Downer's Grove. 20 acres land in lowa and mouer for stock of goods. \$10,000 stock of dry goods and boots and shoes for City real cs. atc.
2,500 acres land in Iowa for sale at \$2.50 per acre.
Apply to

Room 3, Methodist Cauch Bicck.

FOR SALE-667 ACRES EXCELLENT GRAZING

Land in Northern Indiana, 60 n three railreads within 5 miles. Addr Selma, Clark Co., O. FOR SALE—A BARGAIN-7-ROOM, 2-STORY house and lots, in good order; \$400 cash; \$400 May I, 1876; \$200 May I, 1876; worth \$2,000. Address G 88, Trib-

TO RENT---HOUSES.

TO RENT-VERY CHEAP-SOME NEW COT-rages, with 4 rooms each, and supplied with water, on Ambruge-st, between Leavitt and Campbell, near Mc Cormick's reapor works. E. R. HORD, & La-Salle-st. TO RENT-FOUR NEW 3-STORY AND BASEMENT Frick dwellings corner North State and Illinois-sts., \$60 per month; also one brick dwelling, 288 Illinois-st. Inquire at Room 43 Exchange Building. TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 12 ROOMS
Twithin half-block of street-cars, with or without launiry attached. Inquire at 10 North Green-st. TO RENT-PAINTERS, ATTENTION-YOU CAN I hire, and pay part in work, half or all of 5-room hore. By Indiana-st. Rent to suit, TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Figures.

TO RENT -- ROOMS. TO RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gon; lemen; central location and rent low. Inquire at 85 Clark-st.; Room 6. TO RENT-ROOMS AND COTTAGES FOR HOUSE.
Reeping, in good order; one block west of Union
Park; cheap to good tenant. Call at 181 West Madisonst, Room 2. st., Room 1.

TO RENT-THE MOST DESIRABLE AND ELE-gantly furnished rooms by day, week, or month; to gentleman only. 85 Dearborn-st., Room 32. Charges reasonable.

reasonable.

TO RENT-PRIVATE FAMILY-HAVE A FRONT
Troom, furnished, for one or two goatlemen. 41 South
Carpenter-st., near Washington.
TO RENT-UNTIL MAY 1, 1878. SEUOND FLOOR
of No. 231 West Madison-st., Thompson's Block. Inquire at office of Mutual Life Institute Co., 48 South
Clark-st. Clark-st.

TO RENT-TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS,
with or without (urniture, on On arlo-st., near North
Degreern. For particulars address M 2, Tribune office.

TO KENT - NEW OCTAGON STORE-FRONT I building, No. 1384 Michigan-av., in flats, each containing 7 rooms; also closets and betheroom front and back entrances to each flat separate; rent \$25 and \$20 per mouth. Inquire on premises. eeutrally located, on Sangamon-st.; reut low to goo ants. By W. A. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-s TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. IN quire at Room 51 Central Union Block, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

corner Market and Madison-sta.

To RENT-HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS,
single or en spire; best location in the city, and lowest
rents. 161 South Clark-st., Ecom-11. TO RENT-STORES. OFFIC S. &c

TO BENT-SEVERAL STURES AND BASEMENTS and dwelling apartments in the Sutton Block, corner West Madison and Lincoln-sis; everything new and tirst-class. DAVISON & WELCH, 12 La Salle-si. Miccellaneous.
TO RENT-THREE DESIRABLE LOFTS AT 56 AND
12 Madison et., sulfable for salesrooms or for manufacturing business. Rent low. Apply to D. C. WALLAGE as Bullock Brothers', 50 and 32 Madison et.

MUSICAL. A FIRST-CLASS CABINET ORGAN CAN BE bough cheaper at the organ factory than at any other place in Chicago. Wholesale and retail. Nicholson Organ Company, 66 Bast Indianas.

STORY & CAMP, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN planos and organs: will retail instruments during the holidays at wholesale prices. New is your time to secure a famous Decker, Bradbury, or Story & Camp Plano, or Estry Organ. amous Decker, Braubur, or Story & Camp Piano, or ty Organ. Iso a large stock of second-hand instruments ranging m \$25 upwards. We sell on installments, or rone, al-ing rent to go toward purchase, if desired. Ill State-near Adams, on RENT-OR FOR SALE-NEW AND SECOND-band plane and organs. Renting a specialty. WM. PROSER 4 CO., 24-State-st., uear Van Buren.

LOST AND FOUND. OST-A SMALL BLACK VALISE CONTAINING con hing, on Saturday last. Roward paid at 78 State-GEORGE G. FELTON. st. GEORGE G. FELTON.

OST-SUNDAY MORNING BETWEEN 12 AND 2.

Lairge pocket-book containing papers and about 20 cash. Trinkft was lost on State-st. between Thirtheuth and Sixteen hets. Keep money and return pecket-book, etc., to Tribuné office, obliging owner. EVENHAM.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. YERS AND SELLERS OF FURNITURE, OR general merchandise, will find it to their interest to the ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO., 204 and 206

PARTNERS WANTED. ARPNERS WANTED-THREE MEN IN A NEWS-paper office. None need apply unless they are able during to purchase five shares of stock at \$100 per are. Call at keom 23, 161 Lacalle-at., between 9 and 12. WANTED-MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING SALES:
man, one thereugaty acquainted with the businessmust be well recommended. Address BOSTON CLOTHING-HOUSE, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED-TWO YOUNG MEN TO SERVE IN A
grocery and tea store. Must speak Gremen and
English. Apply as GEO. KRUDER, see North-by

WANTED - AN EXPERIENCED, PRACTICAL interest is a new custom flouring mill in lows. Address X 10, Tribute outer. WANTED - FIRST CLASS FINE JOB COMpositor to work in an adjuliting city. Steady employment and good wasselve a reliable, nrateless man. Apnity o Biothardbown & Birdy. Fine Job Printers. 74
East Madison-at.

WANTED - IMMEDIATELY - THERTY GOOD
flaut-barrel country, are paying It, conta for making
round-hoop barrels. WAShBURN, DAY 2 CO., Minmespolis, Mian. WANTED-A GOOD RREWER, AS FOREMAN, Call at 831 South Haisted-st., between 12 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED A PRESSMAN - COMPETENT TO take charge of the Transcript press-rooms. Must not only be thoroughly experienced, but a man of steady habits. A permanent situation for the right man. Address Peoria Transcript Company, stating terms, etc.

WANTED — A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER TO canvass the city for an improved binder, useful us all business-men, and especially adapted to the use of insurance companies. Address, giving references, K 31. WANTED-MEN OF GENTREL APPEARANCE WANTED— his business in city or country. We offer a good chance, and want gord men; \$20 to \$70 a week evalue for men of tree. Samples to country free. RAY & CO., 184 Kast Randolph-st., Chicago, Room 18. W ANTED-MEN SEEKING PROFITABLE EM-ployment to sell new articles suited for house, office, ators or salson; \$2 to \$20 buys out it. American Movelty Co., 112 East Madison-et., Room 22. WANTED—A SOLUCTION FOR ADVERTISE-ments, blank cook work, and job printins. A very destrable acq permanent situation in one of the best cities in Oble for a code man Addies, with reforences and stating salary expected, FRANKLIN, Room 18 Lakesids Building, Chicago.

WANTED-PEMALE HELP. WANTED-GIRL GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND foorer; must come will recommended. Call at 178 North State-at.

WANTED-A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO WAIT ON table and assist at housework. Apply immediately 1290 Olice-199.

WANTED-AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, ONE who can come recommended. Apply early to No. 1155 Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.,
SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN Some of see, Jan 1, in a merchant or commission mouse; it thoroughly conversant with offse work in all its branches; can introduce business; four years' releasues to present employers. Address & 70, Tribung offse. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Nurses.
STUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT Swedish girl, educated as a midwife, as nurse or chambermaid. 668 Archer-av., third floor.

Employment Agents. ITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF go d Scandinavian and German help can be supplied t Mrs. DUSK also odes, 80 Milwankge-av. FINANCIAL.

SMALL AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON good security. Will purchase a good mortgage. H.S. MALFMAN, 69 Clarkett., Room 25. LAIMS AGAINST THE KNICKERBOCKER, LA-mar, Republic, Home, and other bankenpt insurance ompagies, purchased 150 Dearborn-st., Room 6. CASH PAID FOR CITY CERTIFICATES AND Commercial paper. EUGENE C. LONG & BRO. MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Oney To LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Other, and other collaterals. Private Loan Once, 125 Clark st., Room 2, up-stairs. MONEY TO LOAN ON COLLATERAL SECURImall amounts, short time, and reasonal.

JOHN M. WAITE, 188 Dearbornest MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-at., near Clark. Established 1854. MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED FARMS IN Northern Illinois. D. K. PEARSONS, Room II

TO LOAN-\$17,000 IN TWO SUMS OF \$6,000 EACE and one of \$5,000. Apply to W. D. KERFOOF & CO., 55 East Washington-st. TO LOAN-WE DESIRE SOME GOOD APPLICA-thus on inside property. Funds in bank, and can drag at once; in amounts to suft. H. OSBORN 4 SON, 128 Laballest.

TO LOAN-MONEY, FOR A TERM OF YEARS, upon improved city property, at current race. First-class purchase-money mortgages wanted. J. D. HAR-VEY, & Washingtones. V ANTRO—THREE MEN IN A NEWSPAPER
W ANTRO—THREE MEN IN A NEWSPAPER
office; ocus need apply unless they are able and
silling to purchase live shares of stock at \$100 per share.
all at Room 23, 151 Laballe-st., between 2 and 12. 11 at Room 23, 13t Lavalle-st., between 3 and 12.
10 TO 81,000 INVESTED IN STOCKS AND GOLD
pays 200 per cent a mon h. Seng for particulars
TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall-st.. New York

\$1.000 WILL BE PAID FOR NEGOTIATING stallments; interest 10 per cent, semi-annual tentral mortgage on productive business; projects in good railroad and manufacturing town near Cleveland, 0, property risiding not revenue of \$6,000 per annual, and insured to \$35,000; unaccoptionable city references. Address # 9, Tribune office.

550.000 TO LOAN FOR LONG TIME OF SECTION LOCKWOOD & BACON, Room 12, 94 Wash

AGENTS WANTED. A GENTS WANTED—\$10 PER DAY—TO SELL THE Home shut le sewing macrine, price \$25. Reader! you can make money selling the "Home Shuttle" whether you are experienced in the business or not. If you wish to buy a sawing machine for family use, our electuars will show you how to save money. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Chicago, ill.

A GENTS WANTED—SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS—A We want a first-class agout in every county in the United States, to sell the world-renowned Wilson Stuttle Sawing Machines, and the Wilson manufacturing machines, to whom we are prepared to offer extraordinary laduesments. For full particulars, apply to, or address, Wilson SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, 197 Systemst., Chicago.

Onicago.

A GRATS WANTED-SEE HERE #5 TO \$16 A day; reliable and fast selling articles; steady work for all. Call at U.S. Agents' Exchange, 102 East Madison-st., thurd floor. MISCELLANEOUS.

A DVERTISERS WHO DESIRE TO REACH COUN ner by using one or more sections of Kellogg's Great News-usper Lists. Apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson st. A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLOTHING WILL BI A bought at the highest price by JONAS A. DRIELS AA, 397 South Cark-st. Notice by mail promptly attend

ASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, pamphies, rags, metals, be ties, dc., at PETTI-NE'S, 286, 285, and 280 Fifth-av, Stock called for in y part of the city, free. any part of the city, free.

PARTIES IN WANT OF ICE CREAM SALOON
And candy fixtures will find a large line of marble top
tables, jarr, soda fountains, show cases, marble and
wood top counters, shelving, chairs, stoves, de., de., as
KOCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.'S, 204 and 206 East
Madison-ef. THE PUBLIC IS HERBRY INFORMED THAT THE firm of Mikkelsen & Filot bave, on the 4th day of November, 1874, dissolved partnership.

FOR SALL FOR SALE-RID YOUR HOUSES OF THE LOATH-some cockroach while they infest your warm rooms, by using Uakley's Cockroaca Exterminator, warranged, Contracts taken. Call on or address ARTHUR OAK-LEY, 60 State-st. FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF CHCAGO Tribnas for 6 months, ending June 20, 1874. Address XXX, Tribune office. FOR SALE-THREE SETS OF VERY NICE MINE
fors at less than half cash price. Private Loan Of-FOR SALE-BUTCHER BLOCKS, BY A. J. RYD-berg, 73 North Sangamon-st. BOARDING AND LODGING.

West 'ide.
505 WEST MADISON-ST., SHARP'S BLOCK-

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, WABASH AV., BETWEEN
Madison and Mouros-First-class board at \$7 and upwards per week; day-board, \$5 pur week. SEWING MACHINES

SINGER SEWING MACHINE-PRINCIPAL ON the lift State - st. Machines sold on monthly paymon.... is per cent discount for cash.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, 213 SOUTH Haisted-st., city agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. GROVER & BAKER'S, 2 IMPROVED SINGER'S, and liate Domestic, at less than half cost. Room 2, 25 South Clark et., loan office.

BUSINESS CHANCES. FOUR BOWLING ALLEYS COMPLETE FOR SALE F at 48 South Water-st.

DARE CHANCE-FOR SALE-THE ST. CHARLES

Hotel; his bargein; the lease and surinflure must be
sold this month as I am goling out of the hotel business.
Apply to PHLLIF CONLEY, proprietor.

\$600 WILL BUY A HALF INTEREST IN AN monthly. Call or address 127 South Clark et., Koom 6. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A UCTION—WESTON & CO., 196 EAST WASHING-ton-st., have sales of horses, carriages, and sleigon every Tuesday and Friday at the a.m. Parties wishing either to purchase or discose of such stock should attend those sales as great bargains are certain. POR SALE-A FIRST-CLASS SIX PASSENGER Albany sleigh, and some or the best high sieigns in Charlesty. for the money. At 19 East Washington-st. PERSOYERA CO.

TO EXCHANGE. TO EXCHANGE-MORTGAGE NOTES OF \$7.600 Land \$3,20; well secured on real create, and good city real catate improved for stocks of any kind of uner-canadise or furniture. ROCK WELL, WILLIAMS & CO. 104 and &6 cast Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

DANGING-A SELECT GLASS IN DANGING FOR ROMS, 56 WANNER'S KINDERGATER ROMS, 56 WANNER'S KINDERGATER ROMS, 56 WANNER'S KINDERGATER ROMS, 56 WANNER'S KINDERGATER AND WINDERS, 160 WANNER, 160

PORMAL OPENING YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.
description of the Old People's Home, recently erected on Indiana avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, was iven in THE TRIBUNE Saturday morning. In the afternoon the Home was formally opened. The new Home is the outgrowth of the Old Women's Home, No. 1245 Indiana avenue, which has honored the city by its many good offices for the last twelve years. If an objection was ever expressed to the character or work of the Women's Home, it was that, while it was supported by the public without regard to sex, nonwere admitted to its comforts except females,

ported by the public without regard to sex, none were admitted to its comforts except females, as its name would imply. This unjust distinction was marked not only by the management, but by many of the philanthropic minds of the city. Having proved so great a blessing in its original and limited sphere, the idea soon gained prominence that its usefulness could be extended. With this view a move was made toward its extension. The management nobly seconded the suggestion, and ways and means were at once sought and embraced to that end. The Old People's Home, located as above, and opened yeateday, is the result.

THE COST.

The building and the lot upon which it stands cost about \$64,000. Before the commencement of the building the Chicago Relief and Aid Society subscribed \$60,000 to the enterprise, with the understanding that it was to be repaid by the Home's care of persons sent there upon its orders at rate of \$2.500 was raised by private subscription, as follows: D. A. Jones, \$5,0000; C. B. Blair, \$1,000; Col. James, \$1,000; Mrs. Charles Follansbee, \$2.000; John H. Foston and B. P. Hutchinson, \$250 each.

Sature, by was without show or ostentation. Mr. N. S. Routon, Chairman of the Building Committee, valled the mixed assemblage to order, and in so doing gave a coness history of the work prevent, and prospective. The Rev. Dr. Ryder folic wed in a pleasing address. After this a funch was served to inmates and visitors, with which the cittre exercises closed.

THE PRESENT ACCOMMODATIONS.

which the en time exercises closed.

THE PRESENT ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Home now contains accommodations for about seventy—five persons. At present the inmates number twenty-two, all of whom are women between 00 and 90 years of age. It is contemplated 10 add a wing to the building as soon as possible for the accommodation of men. At present, owin, 2 to the unfinished condition of the building, we men only are admitted. They must be 60 years of age, and must contribute \$100 to the institut ion upon entering, as well as furnish their room. In some cases persons are taken who are unable to the payment of \$100 en-

taken who are unable to pay \$100, but they must be well recommended. The payment of \$100 entitles one to a life sup port and care.

THE EXPENSES

of the institution are met by public subscriptions, which the managers are always glad to receive. Among the cour ributions received yesterday was \$200 from S. F. Sutherland, of Greenwich, Conn., former the of this city, through Mrs. G. C. Morton: \$100 from Mr. Edson Keith; and a pair of blanks its from Col. James.

The Home is in a flourishing condition at present, and is under the imale ediate direction of Mrs. Isabella Harvey, matron, and Miss King, assistant,

THAT CONTRACT. THE RESOLUTIONS ON WHICH IT IS BASED. The following are the resolutions adopted by the County Commissioners Nov. 16, on which the contract between the county and J. J.

the contract between the county and J. J. Egan is based:

Whereas, The city authorities have taken action in the matter of the building of a City-Tahi and Couri-House, and it being apparent that the necessities of the cuty and county, and the safety of the public records, require that a Couri-House should be built without further delay, and public sentiment being in favor of speedy action in the premises; therefore, be it Resolved, That the former action of this Board in the selection of an architect on the part of the county is selected and instructed to procure and that the said architect be and he is hereby directed and instructed to procure and prepare a plan for the county's portion of said building, with the necosary drawings, details and specifications, in connection with such architects as may be selected on the part of the city, or otherwise; the same, when completed, to be submitted to this Board for their action in the premises, in accordance with the former action of this Board on the subject; said building when constructed to be built upon the public square in the City of Chicago, in accordance with the former action of this Board on the subject; said building when constructed to be built upon the public square in the City of Chicago, in accordance with the former action of this Board on the subject; said building, which shall exceed in cost, when any contract let for the county portion of said building, which shall exceed for use, the sum of \$1,250,000; and, in case the city authorities shall not join with the county and proceed with the portion of said building, and then and in that case the county whill proceed with its portion of said building, and then and in that case the county whill proceed with its portion of said building, and then and in that case the county shall proceed with its portion of said building, and then and in that case the county whill proceed with its portion of said building, and then and in that case the county shall proceed with its portion of said building, and then and

ranged and constructed as to enable the said city to add their portion at any time, so as to preserve the harmony, style, uniformity, and architecture of the en-tire structure, as if constructed at the same time. Resolved, That said plan, drawings, details, and

Resolved, That said plan, drawings, details, and specifications shall be approved and be ready, so that the Committee on Public Buildings can advertise for proposals for the county's portion of said building by the opening of spring, or sconer, if so determined.

Resolved, That the County Attorney be, and he is hereby, instructed to prepare the proper and necessary contract between the county and the said architect in accordance herewith.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the proper city authorities, and they are here-

Boolies, thus actory to authorities, and they are here sized the proper city authorities, and they are here y respectfully urged and requested to join with the unity, as above set forth, for the immediate and early matruction and completion of the entire building. THE NATIONAL BOARD.

RETURN OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO NEW YORK.

The New York Tribune of Saturday has the

following concerning the Committee of the National Board of Underwriters, who have just

National Board of Underwriters, who have just returned from this city:

Supt. Montgomery, Mr. Hendee, of the Etua of Hartford, Mr. Chase, of the Hartford, Mr. Crowell, of the Fhenix of Brooklyn, and Mr. Ross, of the Queen Insurance Company, have returned from Chicago, after a tour of inspection of the facilities for eximguishing fires in that city. All who were seen were reticent, however, and would give no information as to the course which they intended to pursue or the recommendations which they would probably make. Mr. Crowell, of the Phenix Company, said that the Committee had just returned, but, as they had not yet met, he could give no information as to the nature of their report. They would probably meet on Monday, and report to the Executive Committee, which would also assemble on that day. They had made a thorough inspection of the condition of thicago and its facilities for extinguishing fires. Although the city was making improvements, still its condition was not as secure as the remainments of the National Board prescribed. As Mr. Crowell day not wish to anticipate the report of the Committee, no further information could be obtained.

Mr. Ross, of the Queen, also said that the Committee had not yet met, but would probably do so sardy next week, when they would make their report, the intention being to present the matter to the companies as soon as possible. He did care to express any views as to the probable nature of the report which they would make, nor would he enter into the details of the results of his personal inspections. He stated that some improvements had been made, but would say no more, as the preferred to wait until the report of the Committee the probable nature of the report which they would make, nor would be enter into the details of the results of his personal inspections. He stated that some improvements had been made, but would say no more, as the preferred to wait until the report of the Com-

mittee should appear.

Mr. Oakley, the President of the National Board of Underwriters, and a member of the Committee of Inspection, has not yet raturned from Chicago, but will probably arrive hore early next week. Mr. Montgomery, the Superintendent of the National Board, who returned with the other members of the Committee, was not in the city yesterday.

OBJECTIONS TO A SCHOOL SITE.

Sin: Is it not a great objection to the school-site selected by the Board of Education last week on the corner of Wood and Harrison streets, that it is just across the street from th new County Hospital grounds? An examinaion of the proposals shows property equally de aken for \$10 s foot less. The price is not a Treat an objection as the location, which seems to me to be very faulty.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1874.

E. H. HEALD.

CENERAL NEWS. he Chinese residents have become deorien-zed since the cold weather set in to the extent of a huge muffler, a bulging umbrella, and a pair of golor

Sergt. Garrity, at the Madison Street Police-Station, desires the address of the gentleman who inquired about the boy who was injured by an express wagon a few days ago.

Thomas Denehy, of No. 310 Second street, was knocked down by a horse and cutter driven by W. S. Bennett, and severely injured. He was taken to his bome and attended to. The accident occurred last evening.

A woman named Ellen Shields, who separated from her husband some time ago, died audomly at No. 78 Purple street, yesterday morning. She was very intemperate, and this fact is attributed as the cause of her demise.

The slarm from Box 542 at 5 o'clock n. m.

trifling. The ignition of a quantity of hay placed about a hydrant caused the blaze. A boy whose name was not ascertained, was stabled and slightly wounded in the arm with a pocket-knife, yesterday afternoon, in the doorway of Tammany Hell, corner of Lincoln and Indiana streets, by one of a geng of young ruffians, who have been in the habit of disturbing a Sabbath-school in the place above mentioned.

A retail grocer from Mendots recently put up to hotel and gave the clerk a cigar That official gave his name to one reporter seek-That omeial gave his man to one reporter seeking the distinguished arrivals as "Col." So-and-So, of Mendota, and to another as the "Hon." So-and-So, of Mendota. And yet some people think there is no such thing in the world as gratitude!

A St. Louis policeman has been imported to protect pedestrian ladies on the avenues and streets most affected by fast drivers. The officer places his heel firmly on the corner, and uses his foot as a gate to prevent passers from going upon the street when there is any dauger. When a lady desires to cross the road, he just swings his foot round and across the avenue, and she wakes safely under its lee.

A young gentlemen on the West Side bought a new fur-cap and a pair of stylish driving gloves, and spent \$12 yesterday for a horse and sleigh, gaily caprisoned, wherewith to take his girl out for a drive on Wasaington street, and a milkman with a \$6 horse made him take snow.

A special meeting of the United Hebrew Re-lief Association was appointed for yesterday af-ternoon at 2 o'clock. At the appointed hour members of the Association began to assemble at the Hebrew school-house on Thirteenth street, between Michigan and Wabash avonues. At 4 oclock there were in the room only thirty members. This not being a quorum they were unable to transact the business for which the mesting was announced.

The Hon. A. L. Morrison lectured, for the benefit of St. Joseph's Hospital, at the Temper-acce Hall, on Huron street, last evening, on "The Ballad Poetry of Ireland." The lecturer, who was very warmly received, did himself and his subject ample justice. He was in excellent voice, and his selections from the many poetical gems of the "Land of Song" were rendered in a very graceful and effec-tive manner. He did not confine himself entirely to ballad recitations, but also dwelt on the spirit and construction of Irish rective in the spirit and construction of Irish poetry, in a manner that showed him to be thoroughly familiar with his subject. Mr. Mon rison, last evening, did not forget any of his lines—the only fault found with him by THE Tribuse when he lectured, after a hasty preparation, on a former occasion. It is understood that he will be called upon to repeat the lecture at some future time.

BARWELL HALL EVENING SERVICE. Regular Sunday evening services were held ast evening at the new Farvell Hall for the last evening at the new Farwell Hall for the Jirst time. The hall was well filled with an audit a of ladies and gentlemen, and the choir of the First Congregational Church occupied the platform. The Rev. Dr. C. H. Fowler, President of the Northwestern University, preached a very able sermon on the "Mission of Life," which was addressed especially to young men.

which was addressed especially to young men.
The Reverend gentleman comenced by saving
that the night previous he had discussed
the claims the Young Men's Christian Association had on the people; in this sermon
he would discuss the claims God had on them. which every one should be able to answer. Everything means sometoing. An army meant the cure of oppression; the Government the cure of wrong; the school the cure of ignorance, etc. But what did life mean? We were certainly which means to mean the cure of the But what did life mean? We were certainly working out some destiny and reaching for some goal. The rational claim for them was to interrogate the my-tery of their being. Nature had sent us on an important mission for some par-pose which we had to find out. With-in us there were contained all the elements of the universe. The air, the water, the rocks, and everything, taught that the mission of life was but one great school-bouse, and that we were here for the purpose of developing our selves and making ourselves wise.

THE NEW ORGAN IN PROF. SWING'S CHURCH.
Quite a musical ancience gathered yesterday
afternoon in Prof. Swing's church to listen to the new organ just put in place there. This instrument has three manuals and beautiful instrument has three manuals and forty-two stops. It is the first organ in the new North Side, and as such is no doubt regarded with a very tender degree of interest by the residence of that unfortunate section. The playing yesterlay was of the most varied and elegant character, Messre. Eddy and Flagler being the performers. Mr. Flagler, played, a number of resistions which Flagler played a number of selections which showed off the fineness of the voicing to the best advantage. Mr. Eddy, as is his custom, kept closer within the limits of the so-called legitimate in organ music, playing, among other things, an immensely-clever and difficult canon by Haupt, of Berlin, and the "Third Organ Sonata" by G. Merkel, of Dresden. The Haupt Sonata by G. Merkel, of Dresden. The Haupt canon is very interesting to a musical hearer, as the counterpoint is elegantly superimposed upon a choral, and both choral and coun-terpoint worked in canon of the oc-tave, the pedals meanwhile working au independent counterpoint. Merkel's third sonats is one of the greatest organ compositions of the new school—a school in good degree uniting the romanue and lyric spirit of modern music, with a masterly control of the material of com-position, as it existed in Bach's time. As compared with Mendelssohn's organ sonatas, Merkel's are grander, broader, in better sonata form, and better placed upon the organ.

A MODEL OFFICER.

Eben H. Hinckley is the name of a police officer on duty at the Twelfth Street Station. Hinckley is better known as the "hydrophobia officer." He has been on the force about seven vears, and by his shortcomings has made him elf notorious, having been brought before the Board no less than twenty-five different times for conduct reflecting sadly on him as an officer and a gentleman. Hinckley's brother-officers look upon him as somewhat "luny," and, on more than one occasion, have, through compassion for his family, protected him from dismissal from the force, and tarough that influence together with good luck, the fellow has invariably retained his position. Having on such occasions cluded punishment, he now is of the opinion that he can carry things with a high hand, and, under the cloak of his authority, take advantage of the position, and do that which would cause the artest and punishment of a cit-Board no less than twenty-five different times would cause the ariest and punishment of a cit-izen for disorderly conduct. Wednesday even-ing Hinckley entered into a game of billiards with Ald. White, at LaBerge's billiard parlor on with Ald. White, at LaBerre's billiard parlor on West Madison street. During the game he and the Alderman ran up a small bill at the bar. Hinckley lost the game, and the Alderman left for home. After the departure of Aid. White, the "h, opi obia officer" declined to settle the bill, along that he did not owe it. while standing at the bar disputing the account, he carelessly broke a cut glass wine-goblet. Mr. Laberge then informed him that the breaking of the glass would cost him 25 cents more. At this Hinckley became enraged, and grossly and violantly insulted the proprietor of the billions. violently insulted the proprietor of the billiardcom, who was compelled, in order to protect nimself, to send to the Union Street Station for as sistance. Two officers from that station responded to the summons, and took this model officer under arrest. Some few of his friends learning of this, interceded for him and begged him off. Hinckley of course was intoxicated, but that only adds to his disorderly behavior.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

The French Benevolent Society held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon in Judge Rogers court-room, in the City-Hall building. There were about forty members present. President Rofinot occupied the chair and Secretary DeMars kept the minutes.

After gone discussion it was decided to send.

After some discussion it was decided to send a sablegram to Paris for the purpose of learning the disposition to be made of the French artisfire fund of \$30,000, the proceeds of the sale ictures sent to the scountry. The money is now ring in a New York bank, subject to the order I the proper parties, and the Chicago French Society desire to have a portion of it donated to the relief of the French poor in this city. Therefore they have made the request to that effect. The Society has had no from the Relief and Aid Society trom the Relief and Ald Society for the benefit of its members and other Frenchmen who suffered by the Great Fire, and therefore feel as if they were entitled to a portion of the artists fund still undisposed of. There is now about \$500 in the treasury, and it is inadequate for the relief of the record. or the relief of the poor French population in

Messrs. Rofinot, DeMars, Griener, Hout, and Lenault were appointed a committee to It was also proposed to seek some aid from the Relief Society, and it is possible that a request will be made unless funds are forthcoming from

other sources.

After the transaction of some other business of a routine nature the meeting adjourned. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Society of Physical Culture will meet Tuesday at half-past 2, at the Chicago Athenmım, No. 114 Madison street.

This morning and evening a special service of intercession for missions will be held at the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul.

LaSalle street, will supply families with good German, Swede, and Norwegian help. The Board of Directors of the Orphan Asylum ill hold a regular monthly meeting at the in-itution, at 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Half Orphan Asvium will be held at No. 175 Burling street, at half-past 10 o'clock Tues-

It is Mr. O. Ludlow, not Ludlam, to whom contributions for sufferers in Morris County, Kan-sas, should be sent. He lives at No. 154 West Adams street.

The Board of Conneillors of the Hospital for Women and Children will hold their monthly meeting at the residence of Mrs. J. C. Hilton, No. 699 Wabash avenue, at 10 o'clock Tuesday A meeting of the working women of Chicago will be held at the First Methodist Church, cor-ner of Clark and Washington streets, at half-past 7 o'clock Thursday evening, for consulta-

The business meeting of the Chicago Women's Temperance Union, which was to have been held to-day in the lecture-room of the Clark Street M. E. Church, for the consideration of the details of plans for the winter campaign, is postponed till next Monday, Dec. 7.

A temperance mass-meeting will be held in the church corner of Clinton and Wilson streets, at half-past 7 o'clock Thursday evening. Ad-dresses will be made by the Rev. W. C. Mc-Dongal, who will relate his experiences in Cali-fornia, Mr. Van Court, and others. A meeting of prominent gentlemen interested

a proposition to give a Christmas dinner to he poor in the Exposition Building, will be held t "Brown's," Clark and Madison streets, at 8 o'clock this evening. A large attendance is confidently expected of those interested in so humane an object. The first of a series of lectures by well-known

gantlemen, for the benefit of the Ladies' Benev-cient Society of the University Place Baprist Church, will be given Taesday evening at the church, on Douglas place, opposite Rhodes ave-nue, by Dr. Lemuel Mess, President of Chicago University. Subject: "History." The Rev. Summer Ellis lectures upon "Charles Summer" in the Athenaum free course this evening, at 114 Madison street. Mr. Ellis is recently from the East, but his reputation as an able and eloquent speaker had preceded him, and induced one of our leading churches to secure his services as pastor. The course is entirely

his services as paster. The course is entire free, and he should have a full house, as he un doubtedly will. THE LIEDERKBANZ. The fourth grand concert of the Chicago Lie-derkranz will be given Sunday evening. The programme is as follows:

rogramme is as follows:

PART I.

Overture to "Mignon" Liederkranz
Bridal Cherus from "Lobengrin" Liederkranz
Aria from "Traviata" Miss Anna Rozetti
"Traumersi" (by request) Orchestra
Chorus of Pilgrims, from "Tannhauser"
Liederkranz

Overture to " The Chase After Fortune". Orchestra Prayer to the Stars. Miss Anna Rosetti Romanza, from "Mida". Mr. E. Schultze Infelice, aria from "Ernsai". Mr. F. Goodwillio Sextette, from "Lucia di Lammermoor."

CR MINAL.

A thief entered the house of Ann Bailey, No. 37 West Washington street, last night, and stole a quantity of bed-clothing.

Thieves entered the office of J. W. Eschenorg, No. 12 North Halsted street, a couple of nights ago, and endeavored to open the safe by boring a hole through the door, evidently with the intention of blowing it. The safe contained money and valuables. The burglars were frightned off before acc ompushing their purpose. Saturday evening about 7 o'clock, Officer Arnstein discovered three men on an express-wagon.

at the corner of Twelfth and State streets, engaged in an altercation, and arrested two of them, the third escaping. On arriving at the Armory it was learned that one of the prisoners, ohn Burke, had engaged the other, Botefeurher, an expressman, to carry a box from the Milwaukee & St. Paul depot to the corper of Fifth avenue and Van Buren street. of Fifth avenue and van Buren street. He die so, and, on reaching the place, the parties wanted him to go the corner of Twenty-nitth and State streets. While, on his way the altereation ensued, and the arrests were made. Aid, Fitzgeraid, who happened to be present at the time, interfered with the offer made in any transfer are recognitive for the control of the co with the officer, and is partly responsible for the with the officer, and is partly responsible for the escape of the third party, who was subsequently captured. He gave the name of William Fitzgerald. The box, as was afterwards learned, was stolen from Field, Leiter & Co.'s, and had been shipped to N. Brandnery & Brothers, Waterloo. Wis. It contained goods to the value of \$800 The expressman was released on showing that he been recognized as an escaped convict.

PERSONAL. A. H. Robb, the eminent lecturer, of Philadel-

phia, is at the Grand Pacific. William Castle, Edward Seguin, and Harry C. Peakes, of the English opera troupe, arrived vesterday at the Sherman House, from New York City. They came on to attend the funeral of the late S. C. Campbell.

Wood G. Tousey, of the firm of Tousev & Wiggins, pork-packers at Indianapolis, Ind., is a guest at the Palmer House.

Buest at the Palmer House.

ROTEL ARRIVATE.

Palmer House—J. E. Allen, Providence;

John H. May, Philadelphia; A. A. Cramer, Cincinnati; D. F. Clark, St. Louis; F. C. Ltenfield, New York; F. S. Smith, Pittsburg; George L. R.ce, New York; M. P. Moote, Boston, Grand Pacific**—Col. J. M. Macome, Rock Island; George Thrail, Omana: James Euglish, London: the Hon. A. H. Wilder, St. Paul; Oliver E. Cromwell; St. Louis; G. F. Taylor, Madison; J. M. Lewis, New York; A. D. Clifton, New Orleans; J. W. Grover, Peoria. . Sherman House**— J. W. Grover, Peoria. . . . Sherman House— Charles G. Hail, Boston; S. B. Kennedy, Erie; W. H. Haribut, Cloveland; Chauncey Coon, Bos-House—C. F. White, Galveston; J. Buffam, New York; F. L. Furbish, Grand Rapids; P. H. Smyth, Burlington; W. M. Potter, Davemport; George McMullen, Tides.

THE COURTS.

Record of Eusiness Transacted Satur-

THE WATER-PIPE IMPROGLIO. In the case of Martin vs. Town of Lake and C. E. Hequembourg, to sot aside as fraudulent the contract under which the water-pipes were aid in the town, after two days spent in arguments Judge Drummond decided that he would grant an injunction restraining the Trustees of the Town of Lake from paying, and Hequembourg from demanding or receiving, any more bonds, certificates of indebtedness, or money, on account of the contract, and restraining him from in any way interfering with the free use of the Water-Works by the inhabitants of the town or the supply of water through them. The defendants then requested that their order might be entered by the consent of parties, instead of having a formal writ of injunction issued against them, and the Judge so entered the order. In contract had been let without any advertising for bids and that the price agreed to be paid Hequembourg was more than twice what N. S. mton and other responsible contractors testified they would have taken the work for at the time the contract was made, payable in bonds and certificates just as Hequembourg was to be paid. The affidavit of N. S. Bouton set forth that he would have taken the contract in February, 1874, the date of Hequembourg's contract, to provide water-pipes at \$60 per ton, payable in The contract of th quembourg was to receive under his contract The affidavit of James H. Lake was to the

The attorneys in the suit were Bennett and Kretzinger and H. Strong for complainants, and H. Veeder for the Town of Lake and M. F. Tuley and McDaid, Wilson and Picher for the

defendant, Hequembourg.

CONFLICT OF JURISDICTION.

In the case of Swain. Barnard & Co., the parculars of which have already been published Judge Williams, of the Circuit Court, Satur day, after hearing the arguments of the counse for George A. Head, the Receiver appointed by the ourt in the case of Cole vs. Swain, Bar Circuit Court in the case of Coleve. Swain, Barnard & Co., and for the various defendants, granted a rule calling on L. O. Gilman, Deputy Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, and another rule calling on Robert E. Jenkins, Provisional Assignee, to show cause by Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, why they should not be adjudged guilty of a contempt of should not be adjudged guilty of a contempt of the Circuit Court for detaining possession of the premises Nos. 43 and 45 State street, and the stock of goods therein contained, from George A. Head, Receiver of said Court, and why they

should not redeliver the same to said George A. Head.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Reyal Hill and Join McKechnev began an action of assumpsit in the United States Court Saturday for \$65,000 against the Baltimore, Pitisburg & Chicago Rairoal Company, for work done on the Indiana Division of the toad.

Hiram Hyde, of Michigan, filed a bill against Abel B. Smith et al., to foreclose a mortgage of \$10,000 on part of Lots 3 and 4, Block 4, Page & Wood's Subdivision.

BANKRUTTCY.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed in the United States District Court against Henry E. Puckett by John W. Wheeler, Henry G. Harvey, Page & Sprague, A. L. Hale & Brothers, the Corn Exchange National Bank, the Cook County National Bank, all of the City of Cheago, and Charles W. Thomas, of Belleville, Ill., his creditors. The act of bankruptcy charged was the suffering a judgment to be entered against him in June last for the sum of \$3,730.63 in favor of George B. Griffin in the Superior Court of Cook in June last for the sum of \$5,30.55 in lawor of George B. Griffin in the Superior Court of Cook County. The total amount of indebtedness charged in the petition was about \$53,000, of which \$40,000 is secured by trust-deeds. The same petitioners, together with Mr. William R. Page, filed a petition for an injunction restraining John Mattocks from selling the real estate belonging to the debor. A rule was issued in belonging to the debror. A rule was issued in the case, returnable Dec. 8, and the injunction

issued.

A petition in bankruptev was also filed against
John P. Enyart, tailor, on Dearborn street, near
Randoiph, by Clark & Gowan and Joan McNamera. The claim of Clark & Gowan was for
\$805 for reprohessing and the claim of John mara. The claim of Clark & Gowan was for 8605 for merchandise, and the claim of John McNamara was for \$1,340 for wages. The debtor Iso owes \$7,000 to Smith, Stebbins & Co., of also owes \$7,000 to Smith, Stebbins & Co., of Boston. The stock has been seized on an execution by the Sheriff in favor of Edward Todd, of Chicago, which is one of the acts of bankruptey alleged, the other being securing his claims with Smith, Stebbins & Co., in prejudice to his other creditors. Rule to show cause was issued, returnable Dec. 8, and a provisional warrant of seizence was assued, and an injunction rant of seizure was issued, and an injunction was issued to restrain Todd, the Sheriff, and all others, from selling the goods of the debtor. A discharge was entered and issued to John

Fussey. In the case of Charles Leeds, an insolvent al-dealer, George W. Campbell was appointed Assignee. CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Pierson D. Smith. of the firm of Adam Smith too., bankers, of this city, files a bill asking or an injunction restraining Wells, Fargo & Co. from selling certain property securing a loan of \$8,570.29, which was due, but which defendants had promised to extend. The injunction was granted by Judge Farwell, under a bond of

The "Field Association." proprietors of the n affidavit in replevin yesterday, to recover from ohn J. Chase and Mr. Goldsmid the goods and chartels of the Association, consisting of printing apparatus of the newspaper, of the value of \$1,000, which the defendants are de-

Riram Jackman, manufacturer of an article which he sold under the trade-mark of "Jack-man's best buckwheat, Janesville," complained that Jeseph Quine, of Chicago, to whom he used to consign the atticle, has initiated his trade-mark, and has sold and is still selling thereunder an inferior article, which he charac-terizes as "Jackman's pure buckwheat, sold by J. B. Quinn," and asked for an injunction restraining Quinn from proceeding to sell this im-itation. The injunction was granted by Judge Farwell under a boar of \$1,000.

In the case of Goodrich vs. Colehour, on a dusbill for balance of a cargo of wood delivered in 1867, judgmen. was rendered for plaintiff in Judge Rogers' court for \$392.27.

SUPERME COURT IN BRIEF. The Sciote Fire-Brick Company filed a pracipe a assum; sit against the Johet Iron and Steel

in assum; sit against the John thron and Steel Company for \$5,000. George R. French filed a præcipe in assumpsit against Benjamiu and G. French for \$4,000. Hiram C. Jones filed a bill for divorce against his wife, Sarah V. Rupert, on the grounds of adultery.

Helen A. Hall filed a bill for divorce against

of cruelty.

Jerome Catlin filed a præcipe in assumpsit against Martin Best and Martin Grau for the sum of \$2,000. Johanna Clafford filed a præcipe in an action of trespass on the case against the City of Chi-cago for \$10.000.

Nellie E. Meader filed a bill for divorce against

her husband, Harmon B. Meader, on the grounds of cruelty, and obtained an injunction restran-ing the sale of the stock of his jewelry store. Emily J. and Joseph, F. Manington filed a

The Illinois Stone Company filed a pracipe in assumpsit against Augustus C. Prout and James E. Straup for \$2,500, and against Louisa Wenthe and Charles Messonger for \$1,000.
Timothy Griffin, indicted for the larceny of a lot of goods from Isaac Gelder et al., valued at \$45.50; former plea withdrawn, and plea of guilty under age entered .- Tue case of Daniel S. Dotton, indicted for larceny, was continued til

for the defendant, the case was continued till the next term. Ex-Corporation Counsel Tuley has been retained to defend him.—John Milligan, indicted for the larceny of a coat valued at \$30 from D. Houser; former plea withdrawn, and plea of gulty entered, and sentence suspenied.—Richard Murray, tried for the larceny of a suit of clothing, valued at \$33, from Marchall Robicson; vergict guity; remanded.—The Court ordered a special venue of manded. - The Cours ordered a special venire of thirty men to serve as petit jurors during the present week, returnable this morning.—John McCarrby, inducted with John Gorman, Richard Lee, and Sullivan Donanue, for the larceup of a lot of goods valued at about \$35 from Simon D. Haskel: former plea withdrawn, and plea of guilly index age actered. The other three were Haskel; former plea withdrawn, and plea of guilty, under age, entered. The other three were tried by a jury, and verdic, of not guilty returned.—John Gorman, indicaed for the larceny of a watch and chain, valued at \$14, from Peter Johnson; former plea with trawn, and plea of guilty of petit larceny entered.—Many Harris, tried for the larceny of a shawl, valued at \$12, from C. W. Pardidge & Co.; verdick, guilty, and recommended to mercy.—Andrew Gobert, tried for assault with intent to kill Emil Hectland; verdict, not guilty.—John Hageity, tried land; verdict, not guilty.—John Hageity, tried land; verdict, not guilty.—John Higeity, tried for assault with intent to kill Charles Bacher; verdict, guilty; temanted.—William H. Root pleaded not guilty to the indictment of largeny, and receiving stolen goods, the property of Hen-ry and Frank Webster, and gave ball in \$2,000 for his appearance at the next term.

for his appearance at the next term.

SUPERIOR COURT-CONFESSIONS -Christian A. Lober vs. John and Anna G. Weltzler; \$385.68.—Loomis & Foliett vs. Swanses Smelting and Refining Company and Samuel. Adam, and F. D. Smith, \$3,991.64.—International Bank of Calcago vs. Wm. Hausbrough, \$683.13.—Same vs. James R. Hugunin, \$540.53.

JUDGE GEART—Fred Done vs. Paul McWhorten, \$243.09.—John Monroe, use etc., vs. Itilnois Central Railroad Company, \$112.75.—E. Wormsen et al. vs. Mad. Jensen, \$112.75.—Es wormsen et al. vs. Mad. Jensen, \$112.75.—Samo vs. Same, 130.35.—C. McCormick et al. vs. Brown, \$175.07, against John Donohae only. onchue only.
Cincourt Count—Judge Rogens—Herman G. Kuhl-lan et al. vs. First National of Calcago; verdict \$192,-5.—Reuben Goodrica vs. James A. Colchour; verdict

INSULT ADDED TO INJURY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune: The opposition which existed a few years ago o street railways has passed away.

Especially in Chicago has their benefit been apparent in enabling the thousands of the peothe course of the hearing it appeared that the ple to own their own homes and yet reach their places of daily labor, for without this method of transportation the people would be crowded into four-story tenement houses; a species of crowding destructive to love of house, and health of body and mind. To the business man the benefit is quite as apparent, for nothing could be more marked than the manner in which trade and business of all kinds have flourished on the streets which have been favored with street-cars. This was particularly manifest when last year the cars of the South Side Company were run on Clark street during the several weeks of paving

State street from Lake to Jackson. Not soon will the merchants of that street forget how their business dwindled, and almost ceased, until travel resumed the deserted chan-

nel, when prosperity returned. The property-owners of Wabash avenue ose zeal in rebuilding the desolations of Oct. 9, 1871, was not surpassed by that of any other street in the city, were forced, by heavy interest and heavier taxes, as they fingered the keys of vacant stores, vainly seeking tenants, to ask why vacant stores, vainly seeking tenants, to ask why
it was that their more fortunate neighbors found
prosperous tenants, while their as good or better buildings were despised.

The six weeks of paving revealed at once, and
to all, the cause of State street's prosperity and
Wabash avenue's misery; and, with wooderful
unanimity, the property-owners on that avenue
set to work to secure to themselves a street-rail-

Should not redeliver the same to said George A. Had.

Reyal Hill and Join McKechnev began an action of assumpsit in the United States Court Saturday for \$65,000 against the Baltimore, Pittsburg & Chicago Rairoal Company, for work done on the Indiana Division of the road.

Aliram Hyde, of Michigan, filed a bill against Abel B. Smith et al., to foreclose a mortgage of \$10,000 on part of Lots 3 and 4, Bleck 4, Page & Wood's Subdivision.

Bankhurter.

A petition in bankruptey was filed in the United States District Court against Henry E. Pickett by John W. Wheeler, Henry G. Barvey, Page & Sprague, A. L. Hale & Brothers, the Corn Extended to the Caty Railway Company, and draw to itself at least a portion of the vast travel now passing over State atreet; for a track lead-ing nowhere and carrying nobody would be only a decimal to the City Railway Company.

ng nowhere and carrying nobody would be only a Application was then made to the City Rail-

way Company to construct and operate a line on Wabash avenue, from Twenty-second street north, connecting with the various lines south That Company, by resolution of its Board of Directors, promptly accepted the proposition and agreed in good faith to build and operate

as line upon obtaining the consent of the Com-con Council.

The seven-eighths of the property owners who had signed in favor of the new Company im-mediately transferred their petition in favor of the City Railway. To this petition appear the names of very many of our oldest citizens and largest property-owners, men wao have made Chicago what it is—the admiration of the world. Seldom does a public enterprise receive such unanimous and hearty indorsement and regressent so large part of the wealth, intelligence, and respectability of activ. gence, and respectability of a city.
Such was the petition which Wabash avenue

But how has this petition been treated? With neglect and indifference, waiting for somebody to make somebody a "testimonial." Never were the citizens of any town, never the property-owners of any avenue, never was the intelligence, and worth, and enterprise of any

itteligence, and worth, and enterprise of any city, more grossly insulted.

Month after mouth of valuable time has been allowed to pass while diligent efforts have been made to keep the matter back and have nothing done. A public enterprise of vast importance to rich and poor; demanded by tone of thousands whose reason daily from house reason. whose passage daily from bouse to business would be shortened and quickened; demanded by the languishing interests of one of the finest streets for bussnes in the world; an enterprise which will help to make our city greater and broader, has been bandled about from committee committee, and locked in dusty pigeon-holes In this way have the propertyfor mouths. wners of Wabash avenue and all the citizens of

port was made by the Committee on Streets and Alleys, favoring the enterprise, another report was tendered by the Committee on Railroads was tendered by the Committee on Maintonas, proposing to grant to a company wholly unknown to the public, and which has hover secured the consent of any property-owners, the right to lay a track from Lake street to the city limits on Wabash avenus. The property-owners south of Twenty-second treat have absorbed to the city and the committee of the city limits of the city-second street have absorbed to the city limits of the city-second street have absorbed to the city limits of the city-second street have absorbed to the city limits of the treet have always been, and are now, opposed o baving a track on that portion of the avenue, out in uter disregard of their lights and wishes, and without their previous knowledge, so that ey could not remonstrate, the above report was tendered. The property-owners south of Twenty-second street protest against this action,

What the citizens along the whole length of the citizens of the Chicago City Railway Company to run their cars on that avenue from Twenty-second that a company to the citizens of the the citize ond to Madison street, and that he street railway be run by anybody upon it south of Twenty-second street. Always heretofers such a unanimous petition from any street has been promptly granted. Why not now? In this way, and this way only one all the interactic he whereved as way only, can ail the interests be subserved, and the demands of the public met. Respectfully yours. WABASH AVENUE PROPERTY-OWNER.

ROYALTY.

Arrival in San Francisco of the King of the Sandwich Islands—The Object of His Visit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29 .- King Katakapa was received at the landing of the Broadway wharf bis morning by the military escort ordered by Gov. Booth, commanded by Col. W. H. L. Barnes. Salutes were fired from Forts Benicia. Saranac, and Portsmouth. Large numbers of people flocked to the city-front at an early hour to witness the landing. The King was accomanied by two of his Governors and Minister Henry A. Pierce. The Royal party rooms at the Grand Hotel. The King will proceed to Washington in a few days, and then visit the principal Eastern cities. The city authorities took no part in the reception. The King says he is merely on a visit to the President, and wil take no part in negotiations for a reciprocity

About 6,000 people witnessed the debarkation of next term.—James Finacans, indicted for the murder of Matthew Ryan, was arraigned to plead, and entered a plead of motion of motion of steam-yacht. Salutes were fired by the warvessels in the harbor and by the City Guard at the pier. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. There was a grand rush made to get a view of the King. Mayor Otis and other dignitaries occupied seats in the carriage with him. An imnense throng followed to the Grand Hotel was with difficulty that the military escort and car lages occupied by the King and his seite could make their way there. The King was dressed planis, nothing in his costume denoting floyalty. He seemed the most indifferent of all spectators. It is not yet known when he will take his departure for Washington.

THE SNOW-STORM.

Reports from Central and Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trioune.

inches on a level here. The train due from Peoria last night did not get through until this morning. Tae train from Chicago due at 6:40 a. m. arrived about noon. The roads are now all pen. Such a snow-storm is rarely seen in this

Sphingfield, Ill., Nov. 28 .- The heaviest fall of snow ever known in this part of the State at or snow ever known in this part of the State at this time of year is now on the ground. It is full 15 inches deep on a level. In places it has drifted badly, being 5 or 6 feet deep. Most of the trains on the roads are off time, some of them an hour or two, the Chicago & Alton being the exception. It came in exactly on the dot. street cars in this city have not been able to run since yesterday. Sleighing was never better.
Special D spatch to The Chicago Tribune.
Tiffin, Nov. 28.—Snow fell here to-day to the

epth of 14 mches, and is still snowing. Trains com Chicago and Cincinnati are badly behind Louis. Nov. 28 .- A heavy snow-storm pre-ST. Louis, Nov. 28.—A heavy snow-storm pre-vailed throughout Missouri and Kansas yester-day and last night. In some latitudes 18 inches

fell, and trains have been considerably delayed in consequence. In this city the snow was about 4 inches deep, and lecomotion and street traffic has been much impeded.

Lousylle, Nov. 28.—A heavy snow-storm has prevailed here all day. Science at St. Louis.

A party of scientists went out from St. Louis

lately to dig into a cluster of mounds in that neighborhood. In one of them they found a skeleton lying horizontally, with eight others in kneeling postures around it. We find other interesting things recorded in the report made to the St. Louis Academy of Sciences, such as that "the lunch at Mr. Engelman's was very fine, the flavor of the punch being especially revivify-ing;" and that in the midst of their labor some ladies arrived whose "welcome was not le by the accompaniment of a basket of inn a second one filled with bottles of wine."

When the thin sheath of cuamel in which the substance of a tooth is inclosed is worn through, dece position begins. By using Sozodont, the enamel is strengthened, and the inner bone protected from

Wo Understand that they are selling colored Empress cloth at 30 and 35c fine serges, 35c (old price 50 and 60c); double-width li-wool colored cashmeres, 75c and 45c; dress goods new shades-for 25c, now at the New York Store, 23

Small Profits and No Losses Do It. When you can get genuine guipure lace at 50c, 25c, and \$1, worth double that, you can see the advantage of trading at the New York Store (234 and 286 West Madison), who pay no rent, trust no one, and buy for

Haines Bros'. Pianos. Prices exceedingly reasonable Warranted first-class in quality.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

Political.

The President, it is believed, will, in his message, review at some length the Arkansas situation, and will request that Congress take speedy action, and not delay a decision of the question, as was the case with Louisiana. The Clavton-Dorsey party claim that the Reese Investigating Committee will be ready to report on the first week of the session, and that the Committee, by joint resolution, will recommend the recognition of the Constitution of 1868 as the only valid Constitution of Arkansas, and will declare that Brooks is Governor.

Constitution of Arkansas, and will decise the Brooks is Governor.

The Louisians Returning Board were engaged all day Saturday on the returns of Carroll Parish. The Conservatives and Gla faction of the Repub-licans claim that returns were doctored by George C. Benhow, candidate for re-election to the Senata, envire himself 547 more votes than George C. Benhow, candidate for re-election to the Senate, giving himself 547 more votes than he received. A similar charge was in favor of Morey and against Spencer. The Congressional contest in the Fifth District turns on these re-turns. The taily-sheets from Carroll Parish were found to be forgories. Democratic Congressmen give out that they intend to force a speedy investigation of the transactions connected with the operations of the first syndican.

transactions councied with the operations of the first syndicate.

The New York Evening Post says, authorita-tively, that James Russell Lowell has been offer-ed, and has declined, the Russian mission.

Henry Wendt has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper in the First District of Il-Foreign.

Ex-President Thiers, Saturday, in an in-terview with a representative of La France newspaper, said that Italian unity was irrevoca-bly accomplished, and if France wishes to pre-serve the friendship of Italy she must recog-nize this fact, and not adopt a clerical policy to-wards that country. In relation to France, Thiers said that the country was neither Bona-partist, nor Monarchical, but Republican, and partist, nor Monarchical, but Republican, and this must be recognized by Marshal MacMahon A bill to carry into effect the Berne Postal Convention passed its second reading in the German Reichstag Saturday.

A number of reinforcements for the Spanish army in Cuba sailed from Spaia Saturday.

The Labor Question. Saturday's dispatches say that there is n change in the longsnoremen strike. Both the men and steamship companies are still obsti-nate. All the steamers advertised to sail Saturday did so at the appointed time, except the In-man steamer City of Montreal, which holds over till Tuesday.

The puddiers and iron manufacturers of Pitts-

The puddlers and from manufacturers of Pitts-burg held another and final meeting Saturday afternoon. After the usual amount of discus-sion, no conclusion was arrived at, and the meeting adjourned sino die. As matters now stand, a general shut-down and strike will be the result, throwing out of employment fully 100,000 men in different branches of trade, including the winars of soal ore atc. OIL PAINTINGS miners of coal, ore, etc. Miscellaneous.

It is said at the next trial of the Washington safe-burglary trial Nettleship will turn State's Modern High-Class Oil Painting The King of the Sandwich Islands arrived at San Francisco yesterday, en route for Washing-

ton.

The Committee of the National Board of Un derariters who visited this city to inspect the improvements for the suppression of fires will make their report to-day.

Relief from all parts of the Union is arriving for the settlers in the Republican Valley and other pertions of Nebraska, and much good has already-been done. The great trotting race between Occident and

Commencing each day at 10 a. m. and 1:N p. m. Every Picture positively to be sold. No limits mark The collection embraces GEMS from the Easied and known Home and Foreign Artists. All manied at an analysis of the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ART RFOUND HORY, of New York, and is an entirely nevelecting and well worthy the attention of all loves of Pastris. The Pictures will be arranged and on erallities Monday morning, Nov. 20.

Sale commences Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 16 a. m. ELISON, POMEROY 2 CO. Ancelcome. Fullerton for a purse of \$6,000, mile heats, bes aftereous for a purse of \$5,000, mile heats, best three in five, in barness, took place Saturday aftereous on the Bay District Park course at San Francisco. The attendance was small, compared with the immense crowds that assembled to witness the two great races preceding that of Saturday, not more than 2,000 people being twen the ground. Confident was the control of the course of the saturday and the control of the saturday and the control of the saturday. upon the ground. Occident won the race in three straight heats. Time, 2:19, 2:25, and

Fighting Fish. From the New York Herald.
Fish fights may become fashiouable, as the French authorities, in importing for culture many varieties of Chinese and Japan fish, have secured some of the fighting sort from Annam. In that country fish matches arranged as follows: They select two combatants of a dark color and Dress Goods, Piece Goods, Clotha, Coating, Commerce, Vesting, Velveteens, Cheetost, Gingmant, Notions, Hosbery, Fancy Goods, Ladies' and Indeed and Coating, White Goods, and Goods for Ran Trade, Motion and Jattal Rickis, etc.

An extra fine display of Table Cutiery of the celebraic American Cathery Company magnificance.

A fine lines of wolf-assorted Gloves, in Men's Labor Boys, and Youths' wear, in Kild, Buck, Lashin, in She of Goods.

Cardigans, Searls, Nubias, Hope, March Capp, Wristles, etc., etc., Feathers, Flowers, Lists and Capp, Wolf Easter Horse Blankets, Stever-plated Goods, Ladies' and Markets, Clears, Wall Paper, etc. put them into separate glass bottles, which they then place close together. The fish immedia ely then place close together. The has immediately begin to watch each other; their hues change; they become black; the tail and fins grow phosphorent, and the eyes sparific with peculiar lustre. They soon rush toward each other, but are stopped by the bottles. When their rage is the beautiful and the state of the control of the state of the control of at its highest they are liberated and placed in the same reservoir, and a furious combat taker place until one being defeated seeks safety in flight, again changing its tint to whitish gray.

Doubtful Moliness.

The Holine's Association has tabooed croquet. The next step will be to promibit all kints of play, as likely to interfere with the peculiar spirituality desired. But that kind of hoiness is not the kind meutioned by tae inspired prophet, who wrote: "Thus saith the Lord: I will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem; and it shall be called a city of truth, the montain of the Lord or hosts, the holy mountain; and the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof.

DAY. Sale at 9 a.m.
GEO. P. GORE 4 Co., Mount Elburz. Mont Blane, it is said, has been dwarfed by the discovery in Europe of a taller monarch of the mountains. Mount Elburz, on the European side of the Caucasian water shed, has been found to be 18,526 feet high, or 2,742 feet higher han the greatest estimated height of Banc. The mountain is in shape of bate. The induction is in stage of a far-tened dome, and although possessing the Alpine characteristics of snow-fields, ice-lakes, and gla-ciers, is easily climbed by experienced mountain-

DEATHS.

WRIGHT At Hyde Park, Nov. 23, 1874. Willie H. Wright, youngest son of Henry F. and Charlotte A. Wright, in his lith year.
Fuceral from residence, corner of Fifty-seventh and Marconetts, at 2730 p.m. Treesday.

E.P. New York City papers pleas; copy.

AUCTION SALES. By LEONARD & CO., 36 E. WASHINGTON-ST. (Opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s).

RICH HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant French China Clocks, Bronzes, Parians, etc. On TUESDAY, Dec. 1, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock each day, at 36 East Washington-st.

Users, tead tay, at 30 has meaningent-st. Comprising the most elegant collection of Holiday Goods over sold by anotion in this city. Rich China, Dinner, Tea, and Dessert Seris: Elegant Parliam, Artistic Brouzes, Glove and Handkerchief Bores, Smokors' Sees, Parls and Vienna Fance Goods, etc., etc.

Every attention paid to the conventions of ladies wishing to attend this sale. Goods on exhibition Monday.

LEONARD & CO., Anotionaers. VALUABLE

ELEGANT ENGRAVINGS,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 3, and FRIDAY, Dec. 4, at 36 East Washington-st., At 10 o'clock each day, at Salesroom as above. Compris-ing Marines, Flower, Fruit, and Figure Pieces, Interiors, Landscapes, etc. The Steel Engravings of the most

popular subjects of the day. All ELABORATELY FRAMED! And to be sold WITHOUT RESERVE. Catalogues now ready, and the Pictures on exhibition.

LEONARD & CO., Auctioneers. ROCKWELL, WILLIAMS & CO.,

On Tuesday, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, We will offer an attractive stock of Gold Watches, Chains, Pins, Sets Jewelry, Rings, Silver and Silver Plated Ware. &c.

AT AUCTION,

Tuesday Morning, Dec, 1, at 9:30 o'clock,

AT AUCTION.

All to be sold to the highest and best bidder for cash, On Monday, Nov. 30, at 10 1-2 and 2 o'clot. ROCK WELL, WILLIAMS & CO., Auctioneers. By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO. Diamonds, Jewelry & Watcher 500 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES

AUCTION SALES. By ELISON, POMEROY & CO

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION.

Attractive Sale at Auction

NATIVE AND TROPICAL

Stuffed Birds

And continuing afternoon at 3 o'clock. A rare and be

500 Specimens

of Birds from all parts of the world, artistically around in groups under French Glass Shades, forming an about and latting Facho Crantanent. Sale persupport, has sorve. Goods on exhibition morning of sale.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctional Co., and the control of the control

THE LAST SALE AT AUCTION

MarbleStatuary

VASES, FIGURES, BRONZES

AT STORE, 180 STATE-ST.

Monday Afternoon, Nov. 30, at 2 other

Important Catalogue Sale

AT AUCTION,

At our Salesmom, 84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1 and 2.

Commencing each day at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, DEC. 1, AT 9 1-2 O'L'K A.

CARPETS.

A full live of Carpets, including All-Wool Three In Also Hemp and Vene ian Carpets. Catalogues ready Monday. GEO. P. GURE & CO., 63 and 70 Walashell.

On Wednesday, Dec. 2,

We shall offer, BY CATALOGUE, a line of

DANTO CO PUNDO

AT AUCTION

On Thursday, Dec. 3, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

IN AMERICA,

AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Household Furniture

IN THE WEST.

We shall close for the manufacturers

We shall close for the manners stock.
Parlor Suits of every style.
Marble and Wood-top Chamber Sets,
Walnut Extension Tables,
Walnut Extension Tables,
Unines, Marble and Wood-top Tables,
Walnut Bookers and Chairs, Hall Trees,
Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus,
Walnut Breakfard Tables, Carpets,
Show Cases, Office and Parlor Deals,
Hair and Husk Mattresses,
Stoves, Mirrors, &c.
G. P. GORE & CO.

THURSDAY!!

Regular Thursday's Sale of Dry Gods, and Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Underwear, Hosiery, Knit Goods, Hats and Older, Gloves, Mitts, Piece Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres. Vestings.

Linens, Flowers, Rufflings, &c.

GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, AT SALESROOMS, 108 EAST MADISON-SL

SPECIAL SALE.

LADIES' FURS

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK. BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

SLEIGH ROBES.

DRY GOODS, BOODS, SHORN, GLOVES, TUNDAY MORNING AT 95 OCLOCK.

ALSO, AT IL O'CLOCK.

GLOVES, HOKES, PERFUMERY, CANOY, STR.

CROCKERY IN OPEN LAFS, EUGGISS, TO. WEDNESDAY MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.

VERY FINE PAINTING

VESUVIUS

Valued at \$5,000,

Will be sold by WM. A. BUTTERS

& CO., Wednesday Morning, at 11

DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, AND CLOTHICA.
THURSDAY MORNING AT 9% O'CLICK.

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ory article will be sold without resorre.
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The whole collection positively to be sold.
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At our Stores, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 30, at 11 o'd's.

VOLUME 28. SILVER AND PLATED Monday Morning, Nov. 30, at 10 o'clock, AT OUR SIGNA.

AT OUR SIGNAL.

25 Cases (250,000) Cigars, of the following was trauwn brands: "Figaro," Rasodiale, "Emanepatin," Tower Turrer," "O K." Ker West, "Habana" "Universal," "Ac., &c. "O K." Ker West, "Habana" "Universal," "Ac., &c. Ald desirable goods, from best Tohacoo, and will put her be closed out without reference to ceat or saint, will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. Sold realist will be sold in lots to suit the irade. AT OUR STORE.

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The Gorham Com No. 1 Bond-st., N.

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Rich Bridal Gifts--- Testimonial Silver -- Forks and Spoons --Dinner, Lunch, &c., &c., of Sterlin

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Sets of Mink, Seal Royal Ermine, Ch la, and other Fin The entire prod a manufactory at

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EXTRA QUALITY SEALSKIN MUFFS Are now open and for sale. Price Residence, 5

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A Large Force of Teams and Me to Deliver

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That will FULLY EQUAL, in all respects, the GREAT SALE OF LAST WEDNES Trains will depart from a at the Company's Depot South Water-st., as follow Leave 7:25 a. m. and 5 CALL AND SEE THE LARGEST AUCTION HOUSE Arrive ... 7:55 a. m. and TICKET OFFICE

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